Saturday Night

AUGUST 20TH 1955 TEN CENTS

Major-General Howard Graham: More battles ahead? (Page 16).

The Front Page

IN THE aftermath of the Geneva Conference the emphasis is likely to be increasingly placed on what, for want of a better term, is called ideological warfare. The need is there — for the West is still determined to resist Communist subversion in one form or another, including "neutralism", and eventually to liberate by peaceful means the satellite countries. Indeed, the flexibility and appeal of the new Soviet policy presents a challenge. Moreover, the opportunity is also there, to a greater degree than hitherto, for the Russians are apparently prepared to lift the Iron Curtain somewhat and to establish fresh contact. Thus it looks as though anyone who has a talent for winning friends and influencing people will be in demand.

Already the new mood has infected Canadians in high places. Our representatives have taken the initiative, for example, in a campaign to increase the political, economic and cultural aspects of NATO. This, it is hoped, will serve to play down the military significance of the alliance, so predominant in the cold-war period, and convince the Russians that it is really a worthy organization from which they need fear nothing. At the close of the last parliamentary session the Hon. Lester Pearson found himself in general agreement with an eloquent suggestion by George Hees (PC, Toronto-Broadview) for a program of ideological warfare. In the "cultural bombardment", they agreed, a Canada Council could play an "im-

Law and the Sexual Offender
by W. E. MacDonald: Page 7

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portant role". Mr. Pearson even conceded that a ballet dancer or a hockey star might be a more useful visitor abroad than the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

If the National Ballet and the Penticton Vs are, in fact, likely to sell NATO to the Russians or Canada to the world in the interests of peace and security, there will be no objections to paying their passage. But the objectives—and the ammunition—of this cultural bombardment will have to be more closely examined.

What are we trying to sell, and to whom? Do we really want ideological "warfare" and "bombardment" or a sound, subtle program of salesmanship? Can we reasonably expect to convince the Russians, for example, that NATO is not primarily a military alliance but an organization formed by nations anxious to share economic and cultural ideas and benefits—a happy family from which they must be excluded? It may be possible, on the other hand, to convince them that NATO exists only for defence, and that when the conditions that made such defence necessary are changed the main purpose of NATO will also be changed. Certainly one cannot expect that the presence of a few Canadian ballet dancers or hockey players in Moscow will convince the men in the Kremlin that Canadian airmen are in Germany only for the broadening effect of travel.

The "cultural bombardment", however, would apparently not be confined to the Communist countries, but would be spread over a good part of the world. What the purpose here would be is pretty vague—perhaps to lure the wary foreigner to Canada, or persuade him that some time he'll be much better off if he stays away from Communism, or even simply to convince him that Canadians are not really a lot of uncultured slobs. Such a venture might even be nothing more than a demonstration of national pride — "look what we can do!" Before we start on it, we should have a clear idea of why we are doing it and what we hope to accomplish: what we are paying for and what we expect to buy with our money. It is true that things like friendship and goodwill are abstracts; they cannot be weighed and priced at so much a pound or measured by the yard. But the means of winning them can be assessed.

Is all this the job of a Canada Council? Certainly not as recommended by the Massey report. It is a job to be done primarily by the Department of External Affairs, with the assistance possibly of a group chosen from people whose business it is to study the reactions of human beings to ideas and influences, people whose opinions have had to undergo the test of experience. It cannot be a leisurely academic experiment.

Maurice Richard: more useful than . . .

Lester Pearson, external affairs?

Irresponsible Convicts

THE recent troubles in Canadian penitentiaries throw more light on those outside than on those inside. One newspaper refers, for instance, "to these riotous and senseless demonstrations". Why can't convicts behave like responsible and sensible citizens? Surely there must be a "reason"—ignoring the presumption that the convicts wouldn't be convicts if they were responsible citizens. For all we know there may, indeed, be "just reason" for the riots, whatever that may mean. Almost certainly there is too much crowding for effective control. (Whether the convicts would be happier if they were less crowded and more effectively controlled is another and, we think, less relevant, matter.)

We are sceptical about reform in the real meaning of the word. Two facts, however, stand out. First, there are too many people in prison altogether in Canada. This is just a practical issue. The British, for instance, get along quite well with proportionately far less people behind bars—and there is no evidence that Canadians are naturally more criminal and dangerous. Secondly, there is too much interference with convicts. If they want to wreck Prince Albert Penitentiary, why shouldn't they? It's their home, after all, to live in and keep in good repair.

There is something to be said for the proposal, advanced in the prison paper of the Kingston Penitentiary, that the sane convict should simply be segregated in a special community with a few gun towers around to discourage anyone from leaving—though not from entering.

Competition in the Air

FROM time to time, spokesmen for the Federal Government seem to think it necessary to make public professions of their faith in the system of private enterprise. At great length they explain how devoutly they believe in a competitive economy, how much they dislike cartels and monopolies. If there were no question of their faith, however, their protestations would be unnecessary. But as long as they stubbornly protect such monopolies as Trans-Canada Air Lines and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, there must be doubt about the depth of their devotion to their publicized principles.

Canadian Pacific Airlines has applied several times for a charter to make transcontinental flights carrying freight. But the Government has persistently protected TCA's monopoly. It cannot be said any longer that Canada cannot support more than one airline, and in any case it is not the job of government to decide whether or not a private company should be permitted to risk money in a particular industry. TCA has shown a steady increase in freight and passenger business, and for more than four years has had a respectable yearly profit. Its annual report for 1954, for example, revealed that operating revenues climbed to $68,764,252 from $62,236,564 in the previous year. Freight and express revenues increased 18 and 10 per cent respectively. Ten per cent more passengers were carried than in 1953, 12 per cent more passenger miles flown, 34 per cent more air freight ton-miles. How much more business would have been stimulated and how much more efficient operation promoted had there been any competition? A clue may be found in what happened in Manitoba a while ago.

Manitoba's grain fields were being menaced by a plague of aphids. Provincial authorities wanted two tons of a new insecticide being produced in the United States, and they wanted it fast. This is how the *Winnipeg Free Press* told the story:

The Front Page continued

"TCA, as the only air line with a charter to carry transcontinental freight, was asked if it would make an extra effort to get the insecticide at once. TCA apparently overlooked or forgot about the first request. When a second was made, it offered to move a small part of the order the next day and to fly in the balance in the course of the following week. Not unnaturally, the Manitoba authorities turned down this unsatisfactory offer. They then called in a United States air line. After the American company received clearance from Ottawa, it flew in half the shipment the same afternoon, the remaining half the next morning . . . If TCA had a competitor, Manitoba's request would have received prompt attention."

Tragedy on a Plate

WE DOUBT if meat-eaters will be much affected by the theory of Mrs. Gloria Gasque, president of the International Vegetarian Union, that "the vibration from shock and hate of the animal being killed is transferred to the people who eat the meat" and this in turn causes most of the world's troubles. According to our observations, the meat-eater vibrates with shock and hate only when what appears to be a succulent steak or chop turns out to be tough and badly cooked. We wonder, however, if Mrs. Gasque has ever picked her own vegetables and noticed the pitiful curl of a leaf of spinach when it is brutally torn from its parent plant or the tragic seep of a cabbage stump when the innocent head is sliced from the stalk.

Conciliation

GEORGE BURT, Canadian director of the United Auto Workers, has a fine, free way with a figure of speech. He was quoted the other day, for example, as saying: "We don't come into a position of equality until we have hurdled the machinery. If that machinery is standing out like a sore thumb, it's an invitation to the company to hedge."

For all the hurdling of sore thumbs, however, there was not much doubt about the meaning of Mr. Burt's words. The "machinery" he referred to is the conciliation procedure provided for by Ontario law when labor and management cannot settle a dispute themselves. A conciliation board listens to the opposing arguments, prepares a report and makes recommendations. Then, if there is still no agreement, strike action can be taken. Mr. Burt would do away with this procedure, which, of course, was designed to lessen the possibility of strikes, and would go back to the method whereby a union could call a legal strike without subjecting its demands to the scrutiny of anyone not directly involved in the dispute.

Mr. Burt is not the only unionist who has, during the past couple of years, taken a dislike to Ontario's conciliation procedure. Earlier, the labor leaders were pretty well pleased with it—but then the recommendations of the boards were much closer to what the unions wanted than to what the employers offered. Their change of heart is not surprising, of course. They are committed to the opinion that what's good for one union is good for everyone, which leaves no room for impartiality; you are a friend or an enemy, for or against, right or wrong. The success of any conciliation procedure then, is measured by the extent of the board's agreement with the demands of the unionists.

Still, the idea of conciliation is a good one. In Ontario and elsewhere, its faults and errors are more those of the people

George Burt: Direct action

using it than of the procedure itself. To abandon it would be to abandon the principle that a dispute between a union and an employer is no longer strictly the business of the two parties directly involved, but a matter that can affect a much larger part of society, indeed the well-being of the nation itself. What is needed now is not an easier, faster method of enabling a group of organized workers to go on a strike, but a procedure that will take more fully into account the effect of a possible strike on the good of the whole.

Easy Money

THE BANK of Canada's action in boosting to two per cent (an increase of one half per cent) its interest charges on loans to chartered banks and other institutions was as good a bit of evidence as any of the way the Canadian economy has strengthened since this time last year. With more people at work, more money available to them and more credit extended, an inflationary situation was developing — not serious, but obvious enough to warrant a hint to lenders to make money a little more difficult to borrow. Had officials of the Bank been really worried, they would have taken much more direct action to restrict credit. What they have offered is a suggestion.

Improved business in Canada is, to a considerable extent, a reflection of the boom in the United States, but during the past several months there has been an economic buoyancy in most of the Western nations that has carried with it a threat of inflation. The British Treasury is obviously worried and more than a month ago acted to restrict credit buying in the United Kingdom. The productivity of the British has not kept pace with their ability to buy, the export program has been dislocated by strikes, and the country's competitive power has not been helped by over-all employment. In Germany, domestic demand is getting ahead of production at a time when trade unions are starting a drive to shorten the work week from 48 to 40 hours. France's financial worries, of course, are chronic. Australia has found it necessary to put restrictions on credit and New Zealand has boosted the minimum requirement for down payments to 50 per cent.

Warnings about inflation can be heard from Washington, London, Paris, Frankfurt, Stockholm, Milan and Zurich. But it is still a more welcome sound than the despairing cries of "recession" heard from so many quarters a year or so ago. It means that production is still rising, that unemployment everywhere is a great deal lower, that standards of living are higher.

The danger is that too many people will unquestioningly accept the view that "a bit of inflation is a good thing". Inflation, once it gets properly started, has an unpleasant way of picking up momentum faster than effective measures can be taken to slow or stop it. Action taken in London, Washington and Ottawa during the past few weeks to make borrowing more difficult shows that the threat is not being ignored by the people who are in a position to control interest rates.

Credit

IN THE section devoted to photography published in the July 23rd issue of Saturday Night, five of the photographs used as illustrations were prize-winners in this year's O'Keefe's Photography Contest—a fact that wasn't mentioned at the time. Walter Maraz (Toronto) won first place in the black-and-white section with "Winsome Smile", Gene Dopp (Toronto) third with "Sweet Adeline", Mrs. F. R. Conklin (Brantford) fourth with "The Feast". Other winners were "Blue Grass" taken by Robert H. Ilsley (Brantford) and "Let Me Live" by Horst Lieder (Hamilton).

The Vision of Television

SEVENTY years ago the imagination of the artists had run well ahead of the achievements of the engineers and with amazing accuracy. The artist wrote: "Ballerina, orchestra and chorus are transported to the home for the edification of the lounging patron of the arts of the theatre".

THE commercial on TV as seen in 1882: "How the woman of 1955 will do her buying. Shopping for material at home, the woman inspects fabric via Television." Today the selling power of video is an entrancing commercial field to many and an object of considerable concern to others.

TELEPHONE-Television, now just around the corner, was recently described as "a mode of life in which seeing is not limited by distance or walls but only by accepted customs of volition and courtesy". The artist in 1882 called his vision of 1955 the "Cabine telephonoscopique bureau".

EDUCATION on Television is now used not only in the schools but in many popular programs. In this early lithograph the artist was more direct. He wrote, "Get your doctor's degree by studying presentation on the educational screen". Note that in all these drawings of three-quarters of a century ago sound is accepted as a necessary part of the medium; the phonograph horn at the bottom is an important item of the equipment.

INDUSTRIAL application had startling implications which did not dismay the 19th century visionary. "A camera obscura for private offices," he wrote, "enabling employers to see how things are going in the counting room at any moment. Much needed by business men." The device made its first appearance in this century, on the screen if not in actual application, in the Charles Chaplin film *Modern Times*. Orwell's *1984* showed all its horror.

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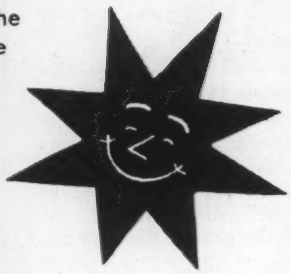

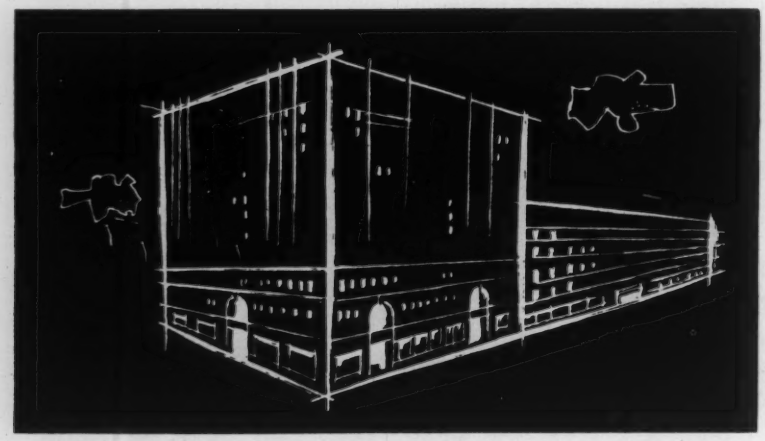

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YOU'LL ENJOY SHOPPING AT SIMPSON'S

by W. E. MacDonald

The Law and the Sexual Offender

It is perhaps difficult for the lay mind to appreciate present day legal methods of attempting to deal with the alarming and increasing problem of sex crimes. From incidents where mild sentences have been imposed the public seems to have got the impression that the law's attitude towards this particular type of criminal is much more lenient than it is towards the criminal guilty of other kinds of crime.

It cannot be said by lawyers who come in contact daily or weekly with sex crimes that our lawmakers have shown great brilliance or understanding in drawing those sections of The Criminal Code which deal with such crimes. The only advanced step taken within the last few years was the passing of the provision dealing with the offender known as a "criminal sexual psychopath".

The legal description of this type of offender indicates that our lawmakers consider him to be mentally ill. Having thus admitted that mental illness possibly leads to this type of crime the framers of our criminal law have, in recent years, increased the punishment for certain sex offences and also provided that such offenders may be held indefinitely in preventive detention.

The habitual criminal may only be sentenced to preventive detention—which could mean life imprisonment—if he has been convicted on at least three separate and independent occasions, since his eighteenth year, of indictable offences for which he was liable to imprisonment for five years or more, and is persistently leading a criminal life.

Regarding the criminal sexual psychopath, the law does not provide any minimum number of previous convictions. Once such an offender has been brought to Court and convicted of a sex crime, the Court, on proper application being made to it, shall hear the evidence of at least two psychiatrists, and may hear any other evidence it deems necessary, as to whether the accused is a criminal sexual psychopath. Where it finds that he is such it must sentence him to not less than two years for the offence of which he was convicted and impose, also, an indefinite sentence of preventive detention. The offences for which an accused can be so sentenced range from the most violent of sex crimes, rape, to those of gross indecency and bestiality.

The length of confinement under a sentence of preventive detention, whether it be for the habitual criminal or the criminal sexual psychopath, is entirely within the discretion of the Governor in Council and the Minister of Justice of the Federal Government. The Minister is duty bound to review the condition, history and circumstances of each person held under such a sentence at least once in every three years. A release can be given on licence where it is considered desirable so to do.

There is also provision under our law for the habitual criminal, or the criminal sexual psychopath, who is serving a sentence of preventive detention, to be confined in a penitentiary, or part of a penitentiary, set apart for that purpose.

Mr. MacDonald is one of the outstanding trial lawyers of Ontario, with wide and varied experience in the Criminal Courts.

Unfortunately, there is not any penitentiary or similar place of detention anywhere in Canada which is restricted or dedicated solely to the custody and treatment of criminal sexual psychopaths.

Sex offences are increasing alarmingly with our population growth. People from every walk of life are being brought before our Courts because they are sex deviates. It seems that education and position in life have very little to do with the cause of this type of offence. Within the last few months the Courts of the County of York alone have witnessed the appearance of at least one school teacher, one clergyman, one medical doctor, two scout masters and a number of others holding prominent positions, all of them charged with disgusting sex offences.

Undoubtedly the rapist is the most dangerous of sex offenders because he frequently kills his victim or leaves a lasting mental mark on her which affects her future life. Then, too, the pervert, who violently attacks children, frequently commits murder in order to cover his crime. These two types are recognized by the law for the evil they do and adequate punishment is provided for them, although many do not agree that the punishment for rape should have been amended to do away with the possible death penalty.

There are other sex crimes which, unfortunately, must leave their harmful impressions on youngsters and it is concerning our laws governing these that parents' organizations and other public associations have raised their voices in criticism. Police and Crown officials, as well as defence lawyers, are well aware that many boys and girls of tender years have been induced to take part in acts of sexual perversion by reason of bribery, threats and tricks practised upon them by someone under whose care and control they have been temporarily placed.

Psychiatrists insist that criminals are people suffering from mental illness and that criminal sex offenders definitely suffer from a mental malady. There are many persons attached to the law enforcement agencies, and to our judicial system, who are not prepared to accept, without reservation, this diagnosis of psychiatrists respecting sexual deviates. Such persons point out that many sexual deviates are highly educated and are proficient in their businesses or professions. They say further that sex deviation with these people is not a mental disease but simply a source of pleasure which they plan with great cunning and thoroughness.

It is quite evident that, until a common ground is reached between the psychiatrists and those who enforce our laws, little can be accomplished to control this growing evil. Officialdom has known for years that our penal institutions were rife with acts of sexual perversion, particularly the Provincial reformatories and some of the county jails. Whenever and wherever large numbers of men or women are housed together, perverted acts take place and in time the participants in such affairs return to society and soon attract willing or unwilling victims to their practices.

What, if anything, is the law doing to

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Years	Total Convictions for Criminal Offences	Total Convictions for Sexual Offences	Conviction Rate (Sexual) per 100,000 Pop. 16 years of age and over
*1943	41,752	698	7.1
1944	42,511	630	7.5
1945	41,965	624	7.3
1946	46,939	770	8.9
1947	44,056	772	8.8
1948	41,632	736	8.2
1949	41,661	697	7.4
1950	42,624	811	8.5
†1951	40,289	817	8.6
1952	41,591	870	8.9

* From 1943 to 1950, figures cover the judicial year Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.
† For the years 1951-1952, figures cover the calendar year.

Note: Sexual Offences include indecent assault, carnal knowledge and attempt, incest, rape, rape attempt, seduction, sodomy and bestiality.

punish those who commit criminal sexual offences or to treat them for their mental condition? What is the law doing to prevent criminal sexual offenders from repeating their crimes after they have served any sentence that may have been imposed upon them? Frankly, the law as it stands at present is not doing much about it. Only if an offender is sentenced to preventive detention is there any chance under the present law of giving him any treatment and of protecting the public from a repetition of his previous crime or crimes.

Possibly much of the present trouble results from the hush-hush policy covering the arrest, trial and punishment of this type of criminal. Unless the offender is convicted of a sex crime involving murder or rape, little or no mention is ever made in the daily press about his crime or his identity.

Under present conditions the man next door to you could be charged in our Courts with molesting some little girl and he could be convicted and punished without your ever becoming aware of the fact. The same veil of secrecy and indifference shrouds the Court appearances of most sex deviates unless serious physical violence has been perpetrated upon the victim. Those who commit the lesser sex crimes serve their sentence, or pay their fines and return to everyday life to pursue their unwholesome practices with more cunning and finesse than they exhibited on previous occasions. One wonders whether trial *in camera* of these men and women does not protect them more than it does public morals.

It would seem that with the punishment in The Criminal Code for criminal sexual offenders ranging all the way from a fine to life imprisonment, and with the provision for a sentence of preventive detention, the law has gone to a reasonable length with respect to trial and punishment for sexual crimes. It is in the process subsequent to conviction and sentence wherein the weaknesses appear.

There is no law imposing compulsory treatment on the deviate. A complete segregation of this class of criminal in a special institution devoted to detention, as well as to scientific study and possible cure of his weakness, must be the next step in the fight against the spread of this social disorder. The present methods are haphazard. The Courts that hear these cases do not have any trained staff which can investigate and advise as to what should be done with such offenders. There is no system by which criminal sexual deviates can be given special attention and supervision after they are released from any punishment which may be imposed upon them. Our probation system is devoted chiefly to the ordinary criminal and it is so heavily overloaded and burdened that it certainly cannot be of much help in keeping an eye on the behavior and conduct of a criminal sexual offender.

The rapist can be left to the care of ordinary penitentiary confinement, but something of an intelligent kind must be done to control and possibly cure the sexual deviate who pays only a fine or serves a short term of imprisonment.

Psychiatrists and social workers as well as the heads of various school and parents associations believe that the present provisions of the law might be adequate provided follow-up processes are instituted which will confine and medically and mentally treat the sex deviate. They also believe that following his release from confinement his movements and conduct should be carefully scrutinized and supervised by officials appointed solely for that purpose.

by Walter A. Dales

Toll TV—Threat or Promise?

NEXT time your teen-age son puts the bite on you for a dollar to take his girl to the movies, fork over gladly. It will be a soft touch indeed compared to what fathers may face when pay-as-you-see TV gets going in Canada.

Revenue Minister J. J. McCann, government spokesman for the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, has already hinted at telemetering of government programs. The hint was tossed out when the Parliamentary Inquiry Committee on broadcasting asked embarrassing questions about sky-rocketing CBC expenditures ($43.6 million this year; an estimated $50 million by 1957-58). If Dr. McCann meant what he said, pay-as-you-see TV will make a big difference in your life.

Fee TV puts the box office in your living-room. You pay for what you see, either by depositing cash in a gadget attached to your set, or by inserting coded cards and getting billed for the number you use. The prices could be steep.

Estimates range from 5¢ for the run-of-the-mill shows to $2.00 for choice items like Walt Disney extravaganzas. Opponents of toll TV say it would cost the average family $1,556.32 a year to continue viewing at the present average of 4.8 hours a day. Such revenue possibilities must be exciting to Dr. McCann.

The CBC itself, however, has expressed no eagerness for a telemetering operation. A. Davidson Dunton, CBC chairman, traditionally taking his cues from U.S.A. experience, apparently prefers to wait until the toll TV controversy is settled there.

Such a settlement may be slow. For two years, the U.S. Federal Communications Commission (an impartial regulatory body with powers similar to those of the CBC except that FCC is not itself engaged in broadcasting or telecasting) has been chewing over the problem. It now has before it comprehensive briefs in favor of toll TV from Zenith Radio, Skiatron Electronics & Television Corporation, and International Telemeter Corporation — all patent holders of telemetering devices. It has received equally comprehensive briefs against toll TV from the Columbia Broadcasting System, the National Broadcasting Company, and others.

Those in favor claim fee TV will give the public bigger shows, new full-length Hollywood movies, bring TV to more people, and provide ample revenue for TV stations now suffering from lack of revenue. They say it would not put free TV out of business. They suggest that free TV could continue to operate, using less expensive shows, sponsored by advertisers. They claim toll TV could operate without advertising, but make no firm promise.

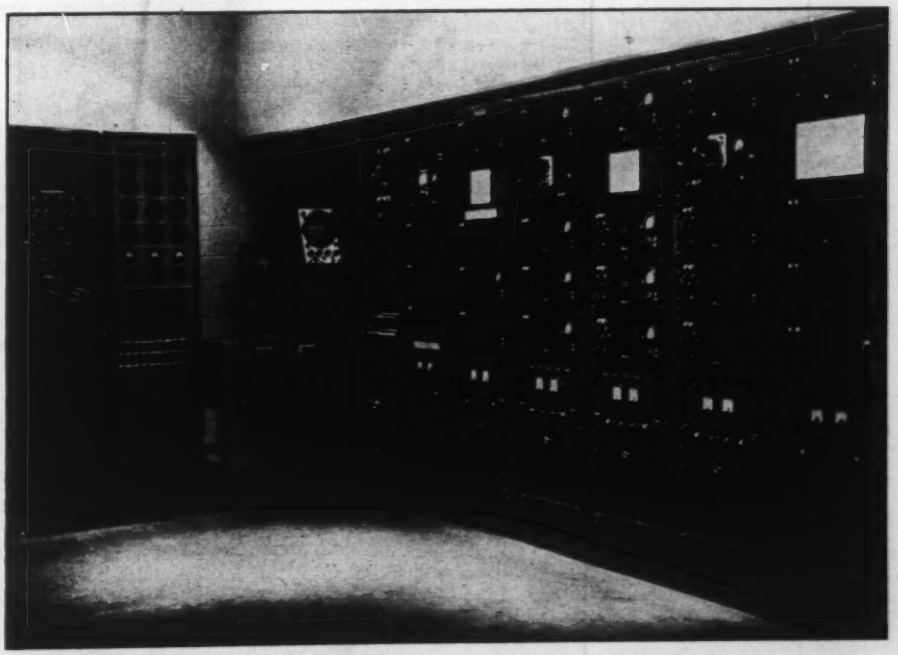
Opponents of toll TV have warned FCC that it would work a hardship on the public; that nothing the public really wanted to see would be televised free for long when it could carry a high price tag in the home box offices; that fee TV is merely a device to make set owners pay for what they now get free. Free TV, they say, would soon disappear. Dr. Frank Stanton, of CBS, claims "We can't exist as an industry, half fee and half free". They believe toll TV would soon start to carry advertisements.

While the controversy rages in the States, Canada may quietly begin some sort of telemetering. Mr. Dunton has made no secret of CBC-TV's urgent desire for more revenue. A $15 licence fee per set has been suggested; but the government, remembering the bitter opposition to a $2.50 radio licence fee, might prefer telemetering as a profitable alternative.

Canada already has an approximation of telemetering. In Montreal about 20,000 viewers watch TV on Rediffusion's closed-circuit coaxial-cable network. Rediffusion picks up and sends out over its wire network the full CBC-TV schedule, plus shows from three American stations, plus supplementary entertainment in the form of full-length movies, English and French. It is one of the most extensive closed-circuit TV operations in the world. Subscribers pay $2.50 per week for a 17-inch screen; $3.50 for a 21-inch screen. Vancouver and other Canadian centres have smaller community-antenna systems. The King Edward Hotel, in Toronto, expects to present shows through the Sheraton Closed Circuit Television system.

Toll TV, however, with an individual charge for individual shows, does not propose to use closed circuits. It would be broadcast over the Hertzian airwaves. In Canada, this makes it strictly a CBC baby.

My guess is that most Canadians would welcome a compromise. If private TV were allowed to function independently, providing free shows along with advertising messages; and if CBC-TV continued, but without advertising, using a telemetering system, most Canadians would be happy. Those who enjoy CBC fare would then have the privilege of supporting it financially; those who prefer free TV, could tune freely to the independent stations and listen to advertising along with the entertainment. A good many of us would choose a little of both. Perhaps this is what Dr. McCann has in mind.



Rediffusion's bank of sound and vision transmitters supplies 20,000 Montrealers with three American TV and two CBC-TV channels for as low as $2.50 per week.

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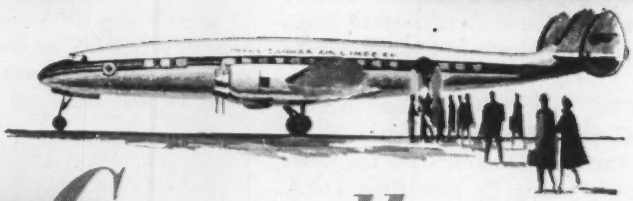

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Ottawa Letter

Some New Blood but No Reform

by John A. Stevenson

AT long last Prime Minister St. Laurent has filled more than half of the 23 vacant seats in the Senate and commendation for his choice of appointees must be qualified by criticism of its inadequacy for curing the lopsided balance of parties in the Senate, which is its chief source of weakness. He has wisely refrained from nominating anybody who could be placed in the category of stodgy party hack; nine of the 13 are graduates of universities, while the remainder are well educated persons with good records of public service. Mr. St. Laurent has avowed that all his nominees have been chosen "not as Liberals but as good Canadians" but it is a somewhat curious coincidence that 11 of the Senators picked on the basis of this qualification happen to be faithful supporters of the Liberal party.

The House of Commons will be the poorer by the loss of three such outstanding veteran members as Senators Power, Pouliot and Croll and its cumulative sense of humor, deplorably small, will be greatly weakened by the departure of the two first named, whose original wit always enlivened their speeches. But all three had earned by long and faithful service the right to remain in public life without the worry and expense of elections and they ought to be a valuable reinforcement to the Senate. Then Senators Cameron, Savoie and Wall all have an informed knowledge of educational problems and Senators Leonard and Molson are creditable representatives of the world of business.

But no serious move for meeting the urgent need for strengthening the enfeebled Opposition in the Senate is made by the appointment of Senator Hackett, QC, and Senator Molson, a member of a well known Conservative family, who has proclaimed his intention of functioning as an Independent. However, Senator Hackett was in two Parliaments a very useful Tory member of the Commons and on his merits as a competent debater he ought soon to replace Senator Haig, whose health is poor, as leader of his party in the Senate. The reported pathetic plea of Mr. St. Laurent, "Cannot I just have one appointment to the Senate for an old friend of mine?" indicates that he had to brave the wrath of infuriated Liberal partisans, who could not bear to see a single Tory getting such a prize.

The appointment of eight Roman Catholic Senators as compared with four Protestants indicates a greater anxiety to fill the quota of seats assigned traditionally to members of the former religious communion. The justifiable claims of both the CCF and the Social Credit party to have at least one spokesman of their views in the Senate have been rejected.

So, while this marked improvement in the quality of appointments to the Senate is highly satisfactory, it dodges the drastic reformation which is needed.

It is the business of politicians, who aspire to rank in the pages of history as wise statesmen, to show some foresight and prevent the emergence of intolerable situations. Such a situation is bound to arise, if the Liberal party secures a fresh mandate in 1957, because, long before it expires, the operations of mortality will have given it a virtual monopoly of the membership of the Senate. Unless some action is taken to avert this contingency, Senator Molson may by 1960 find himself the sole member of the Opposition in the Senate.

The extraordinary docility of the rank and file of the Liberal party in the House of Commons since the close of the Second World War suggests either harsh rigidity in party discipline or a regrettable dearth of moral courage.

Occasionally an odd Liberal member has criticized a governmental measure in mild fashion and voted with the Opposition. Something like a sensation was created a few years ago, when two Liberal members, A. H. Jeffery of London and John L. MacDougall of Vancouver, pro-

Senator Molson: Alone in 1960?

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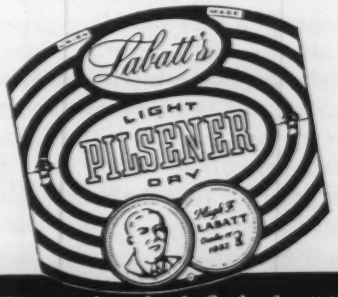

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tested vigorously and voted against a bill, which they felt was a violation of the Ministry's pledges.

Surely among the 140 or so Liberal members, who hold no office, there must have been at different times restless malcontents who disliked measures or policies of the Government and felt a strong impulse to rise and condemn them by speech and vote. But with few exceptions, they have been afraid to appear in the role of courageous insurgents and have preferred to reserve such protests as they wanted to make for the privacy of the party caucus. Fear of the penalty of the loss of such patronage as still exists is one deterrent to political independence, but a more powerful one nowadays for able young Liberals has been the probability that it would bar the door to one of the coveted parliamentary secretaryships, which open a path to the Cabinet.

This persistent and rather discreditable docility did not always prevail in the ranks of the two historic parties of Canada, when they were in power. Sir John A. Macdonald, in the heyday of his career, had to cope with formidable rebellions of his French-Canadian followers over the execution of Riel in 1885 and of Protestant supporters from Ontario over the Jesuits' Estates Act in 1889. In 1896, when the Manitoba school question was the dominant issue, the defection of a similar group of Tories, headed by D'Alton McCarthy, was largely responsible for the defeat of the Tupper Ministry in the election of that year. Later Laurier had to face Liberal rebellions over his educational policy for Saskatchewan and Alberta, when they were created provinces in 1905, and over his naval policy in 1910. When Sir Robert Borden produced an alternative naval policy in 1912, his chief lieutenant from Quebec, F. D. Monk, left his Cabinet and took many of his followers into Opposition. Then, in 1935, Lord Bennett's prospects of a second mandate were completely ruined by the defection of his Minister of Trade and Commerce, H. H. Stevens, who split the Tory vote.

Even that expert in conciliation, Mackenzie King, had recurring trouble with disgruntled followers. When, after 1935, his Ministry reluctantly embarked upon a program of gradual rearmament, the CCF, who opposed it, could always count upon the support of at least half a dozen French-Canadian Liberals headed by Maxime Raymond and Wilfrid Lacroix. Late in 1944, when the famous parliamentary crisis over the despatch of the "zombies" overseas developed and Mr. King sought a vote of confidence in his policy, a substantial band of French-Canadian Liberals forswore allegiance to their party and joined Mr. Raymond's *Bloc Populaire*.

Temperamentally, Tory parties are supposed to be more docile than Liberal parties, but during the long ascendancy of the British Conservative party in the decades between the two world wars there were constant rebellions in its ranks. Harold Macmillan, now Foreign Minister, was in his early Parliaments such a troublesome rebel that the Tory whip outlawed him. Earl Baldwin had to face a fierce revolt of "diehards" against his moves for leading India to self-government. Later, when Sir Winston Churchill was crusading against the appeasement of Hitler and Mussolini, which Baldwin and Neville Chamberlain favored, he could always rely upon the support of a group of young Tories, who shared his views.

Mr. Attlee, too, after he took office in 1945, had constant trouble with groups of discontented Laborites, even before Aneurin Bevan left his Cabinet. Soon after the recent British election, when the Eden Ministry announced an increase of nearly a pound per ton in the price of coal, two Conservative members, G. D. N. Nabarro and Brigadier Terence Clarke, did not mince words in a forthright attack upon Geoffrey Lloyd, the Minister of Fuel.

In private, Liberal members will freely bewail the follies and frailties of Ministers, but it would be a novel and refreshing experience—and would also enhance their own prestige—if they would give voice to their criticisms in Parliament.

Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

BEN is one of those very plausible "age-next-birthday" men; in other words he sells life insurance. But he really does enjoy figures. When we met in the Club yesterday, Ben seemed jubilant. "Made a cold call on a widow today, and wrote them all," he told me. "What's 'all'? Wasn't one widow enough for you?" I asked. "She's got two children," he explained, "and I took applications on them as well as herself." "So you dazzled her," I commented, "or is she past the age?" Ben chuckled: "If you add together the ages next birthday of the children, and multiply by her age next birthday added to the boy's age next birthday, and then divide by her age next birthday added to the girl's age next birthday, you get fourteen." He paused to let it sink in, and then went on: "And their three ages next birthday add up to forty-seven, and the children aren't twins." So that left me to figure out the lady's age. What do you make it? *Answer on Page 42.*

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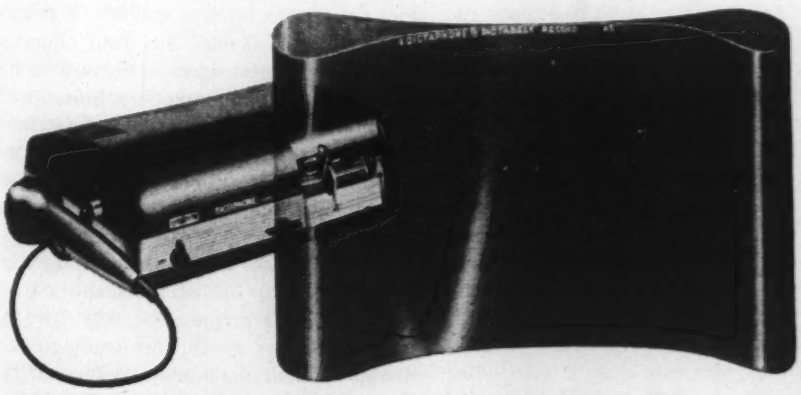

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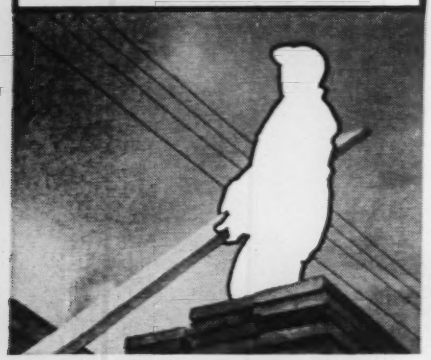

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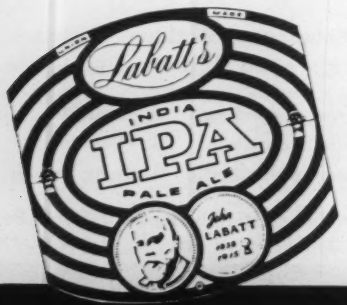

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Foreign Affairs

The Aftermath of Geneva

by Adrian Liddell Hart

"WELL, we didn't give much away," John Foster Dulles is reported to have remarked on his return; the Hon. Harold Macmillan exclaimed with out-of-character exuberance "There ain't gonna be any war". Both Foreign Secretaries were, no doubt, intending to be ironic. For his part, Mr. Molotov maintained his usual reticence. The thin smiles of the Foreign Ministers are a contrast to the grins of the leaders—and an appropriate contrast. For what distinguishes a head of government from a foreign minister in the context of international relations is the power of the former to start shooting. And if, as we believe, the heads of government are now less inclined to shoot, the task of hard bargaining which falls to their Foreign Ministers is not necessarily facilitated by this restraint.

That the great powers are less inclined to go to war had, of course, little to do with the Conference itself, which was a recognition of this fact—and of the strategic realities which underlie it. Sir Anthony Eden was nearest to the point when he simply concluded that "the world will have observed the tone and temper in which our work has been conducted".

For the hope of the Conference lay in how the representatives of the Great Powers behaved, rather than in what they proposed or agreed. The agreement, indeed, was largely confined to the final directive to the Foreign Ministers—a minor masterpiece of diplomatic "double-talk". But in the conduct of international affairs, as in the conduct of domestic affairs, good manners are more efficacious than good intentions. And even in the extremity, it is almost impossible to launch an attack without a preliminary crescendo of abuse.

Originally conceived by Churchill as a grand, informal get-together of the Big Four at the summit, along the lines of wartime meetings, the Conference was reluctantly sponsored by the Americans as a means of inducing the French Assembly to ratify the German accords. And it was inaugurated without any expectation—or planned intention — on the Western side that it would settle anything at the time. As it turned out, the Conference not only conspicuously departed from the Churchillian idea; it demonstrated the anachronism of such a conception. For in 1955 there are no longer two, three, or four great powers who can, even if they wish, settle the affairs of the world. There are no longer a few great leaders who are in a position to decide the fate of their peoples "off the cuff" — and off the record.

Harold Macmillan: No more war?

And though the conference was intended, in the first place, to meet French fears of a sovereign and rearmed Germany in NATO, it was just these commitments to such a Germany which inhibited the West at Geneva. Finally, the four heads of government did, after all, consider a number of proposals—and in the oblique terminology of post-war diplomacy, even consideration is a form of settlement.

Three great problems were considered and referred to other bodies. The United Nations sub-committee on disarmament, starting on August 29, will take up the various disarmament proposals — those prepared by Mr. Stassen prior to the Conference, the plans outlined there by Sir Anthony Eden, M. Faure and Marshal Bulganin and President Eisenhower's curious proposal for exchanging blueprints and permitting aerial photography—which does not appear to have had Mr. Stassen's support. In October the four Foreign Ministers will meet again in Geneva to try and find a "closely-linked" solution with respect to European security and German unity. It is significant that this second meeting is timed to take place after the visit of Chancellor Adenauer to Moscow next month.

In so far as the Russians can make capital in Germany out of the Geneva Conference, it will prepare the way for the Moscow talks which, in turn, may strengthen their bargaining position at the Foreign Ministers' Conference. By holding out against reunification as "premature" and by fostering, at the same time, the impression that the West has "devalued"

the German issue in the interests of some general agreement with the East (as suggested by the British plan), the Russians may hope to promote some Rapallo deal with the Federal Republic. Nor should it be assumed that they are willing to grant —or the West Germans really anxious at this stage to obtain—the reunification of Germany. A bridge would be sufficient.

It would, however, be misleading to isolate the significance of Adenauer's visit to Moscow. Already the Russian leaders have extended a similar invitation to the French premier—and have accepted an invitation to visit London in the spring. The Geneva Conference may well be taken as the final liquidation of the Big Four concept and a preliminary to bi-lateral negotiations in a world where power is more widely distributed and delicately balanced.

If historic fears underlie our present alliance with the Federal Republic and thus, to some extent, weaken our bargaining position in Europe, there is a growing conviction amongst Western diplomats that the Russians, on their side, are increasingly apprehensive about the ally that they helped to create on their other flank. This long-term fear of China may be behind the whole Russian switch in the last year and have inspired the proposals for limiting the armed forces of the *five* powers. If this is so, it is a fact of incalculable importance for the future of the world—yet not so incalculable that it should not be tested and exploited in diplomacy. To this end, the Western leaders were wise to embark on direct negotiations with the Chinese and to reject consideration of the Far East at Geneva.

Such speculative considerations may seem a little remote by comparison with immediate preoccupations. But it is interesting to see that British commentators have already gone further by expressing—on TV and in the Press—fears about an eventual Russian - American rapprochement, at the expense of British interests. In fact we have entered a new world in which peoples are, perhaps, less full of fear and hate—but also less sure of allies and principles.

At Geneva President Eisenhower rather perfunctorily raised the subject of international communism—and was quite politely rebuked by Premier Bulganin. Yet it would seem likely that the next years will see an increasing preoccupation with psychological warfare and subversion in one form or another. It is not only that Russia is presenting a more attractive front to the world—which revives talk in Europe of re-establishing through co-existence the old Popular Front. There are indications that Western Europe is becoming more susceptible to the supposed advantages of peripheral atomic guarantees—which fit in with the Russian plans for a neutralized Europe.

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Persona Grata

New Chief of the General Staff

WHEN Major-General (to be Lieutenant-General) Howard Douglas Graham, CBE, DSO, takes over as Canadian Army Chief of Staff at the first of next month, he will find himself in the midst of a battle. And though — contrary to recent insinuations in an American magazine — he has had more experience of front-line fighting than most senior officers, this is a campaign for which military valor does not necessarily equip him.

It is, of course, common knowledge that the so-called "new look" in U.S. defence policy, with its emphasis on air power and a nuclear "umbrella" for the mobilization of ground reserves, at the expense of an army-in-being, has been meeting with the determined opposition of the generals. And in view of the tie-up between U.S. and Canadian policies — which will be even closer if the new look is carried to its logical conclusion — it is reasonable to assume that General Graham's promotion, two years above the accepted retirement age and yet over the heads of two ranking officers, has some relevance to this issue. At any rate, the retirement of General Guy Simonds at the comparatively young age of 52, along with the appointment of a career Air Force officer to the key position of Deputy Minister of Defence in place of a temporary soldier, has been taken in Ottawa as an indication of the way the battle is shaping. Where does the new Army Chief of Staff stand? He is a notably discreet soldier — a fact which in itself may be relevant. And so the details of his career must speak for themselves.

He was born in Buffalo of Canadian parents in 1898 and educated at Trenton in Ontario. At the age of 17 he enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force and managed to go overseas in 1916. He fought in the trenches before being attached to Corps Headquarters and was promoted to Staff Sergeant. For a time he was with a French-speaking battalion. After demobilization he took up law and became a barrister in general practice. In 1932 he was made a KC. Meanwhile he participated in Trenton municipal affairs and served as Mayor for a time. He and his wife were active in community projects — as they still are. During these years, too, he was active in the militia, which he rejoined in 1923 with a commission in the Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment. From a military point of view it was a discouraging time and he often had to meet expenses out of his own pocket, including the equipment of his militiamen. But he managed to maintain a high standard of training.

At the outbreak of the Second World War he went overseas as second-in-command of the "Hasty Pees" and was sent to France in June, 1940, only to be hurriedly evacuated from Brest after the German break-through. In 1943 he took over command of the First Infantry Brigade from Brigadier Simonds and spearheaded the invasion of Sicily, as part of the 30th British Corps. In the subsequent Italian campaign he won the DSO twice — the bar indicating something more than the conventional acknowledgement of a Commonwealth commander.

Having developed ulcers, he was invalided back to Canada in 1944 and on recovery was appointed Deputy Chief of the General Staff, with responsibility for training, during the awkward period over the conscription issue. After VJ Day he returned to England as Deputy Adjutant-General to wind up the Canadian bases in Europe and complete the repatriation program. In 1948 he was appointed Vice-Chief of the General Staff. He helped to organize the Korean brigade and participated in the NATO planning. As a member of the Permanent Joint Board of Defence of North America he acquired a wider experience of inter-Service and inter-Allied relations. Three years ago he took over Central Command, the largest in Canada, charged, amongst other duties, with training more than half the Canadian militia.

In the course of his career he has spent nineteen years in full-time Army Service. He has proved himself a brave soldier, a competent brigade commander and a resourceful administrator, with a commendable interest in economy and an appreciation of public relations. Without doubt his civilian background and legal training have given him a grasp of many problems unfamiliar to the career officer and they may also have given him a greater respect for civilian views and political requirements.

On the other hand, he has not had the opportunity for higher command in the field and thus lacks the military prestige which can back controversial views — and sometimes excuse their public expression. He has not attended any of the staff colleges and other defence institutions in Canada and Britain (save on short militia courses). He has no regrets about this.

Reserved, bland, perhaps a little lacking in color according to some standards, he might well be a Canadian businessman — or the Canadian lawyer that he once was. "We should stick to our own ways in the Canadian Army," he ventures.

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Books

Pastime for Potential Criminals

by Robertson Davies

HAVING just read five books in succession about crime in several of its aspects, I am less impressed with the horror of the criminal life than with its nearness to the life of every day, and the ease with which it may be entered. It does not really take much to make a murderer; any of us, in an unlucky fit of temper, might find that we had done the deed which would take us to the gallows. A swindler requires more lasting determination, but once in the game, how easy to go on! A traitor—well, treachery depends so much on your point of view, as traitors never fail to tell us when they have the chance. There seems to be no coherent philosophy of crime; all sorts of people become criminals, for every possible reason and sometimes for no discernible reason at all. And they are as often ready to blame themselves harshly as to offer excuses for what they have done.

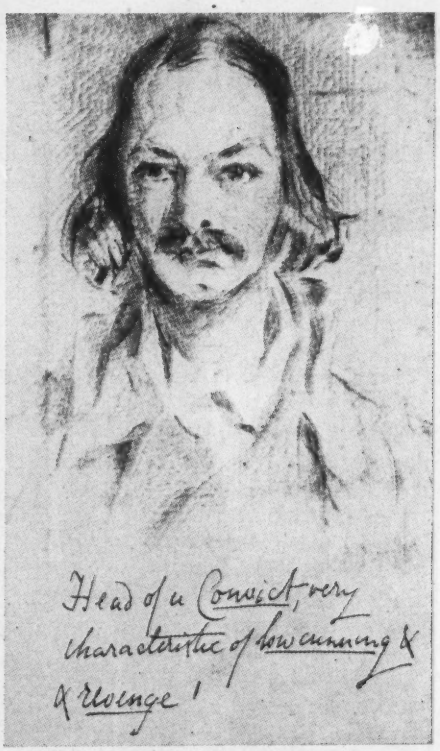
Often they are likable people. Take for instance, the case of Wainewright the poisoner; although it was never proved, he is reputed to have done away with at least three people for their insurance; in extenuation of the murder of his sister-in-law, Helen Abercromby, he pointed out that she had very thick ankles. He was a painter, a critic and a lover of the beautiful; he seems also to have had a considerable sense of humor. But it was not for murder that Wainewright was transported to Tasmania; it was for forgery.

Robert Crossland has written a book about his life there from 1837-47, and has found plenty of new and interesting material. He is perhaps too eager to defend Wainewright, but he disposes forever of Oscar Wilde's silly judgment that he was "the blackest villain in history". He was nothing of the sort; any of us, given Wainewright's temperament and opportunities, might have done all that he did. Incidentally, this book establishes Wainewright's position as a painter of portraits which are delicate to the point of weakness, but skilful and individual. I recommend this book to the student of the artistic and criminal temperament.

An artist also, but of grosser clay, was Maundy Gregory, whose career Gerald MacMillan gives us in detail — perhaps too much detail — in *Honours For Sale*. Here was a swindler on a bold scale. He "arranged" that people who wanted knighthoods and decorations, and occasional superior honors, should get them for heavy cash payments; his effective period was about from 1918 to 1933, when he was brought to trial — the only man in history ever convicted of selling honors.

To be able to carry on such a trade, he needed excellent connections, and undoubtedly there were government officials and politicians who worked with Gregory, and shared the swag with him. But he also sold honors that he had no intention of delivering, and he dealt in foreign and Papal honors, as well. He owned a club, a society paper, and more than one yacht; he appears even to have had a private taxi. He delighted in mystification, and much of his life seems to have been lived in an atmosphere of hammy melodrama. Although he was a homosexual, he had a female companion who performed many of the offices of a mistress, and when she died under very odd circumstances, he inherited all her money.

Gregory lacked Wainewright's charm; indeed, he seems to have been a disgusting creature, but his career is fascinating; even after his disgrace and exile he lived well in France — presumably by blackmail. There were plenty of people who did not want him back in England. Mr. MacMillan tells his story well, though with some hints of personal rancor which lower its tone. Not many of us could do what Gregory did as he did it, but his



Thomas Wainewright: Self-portrait.

Rebecca West: First-rate reporting.

career is a classic case of swindling on the highest level, and many of us have known Gregorys of a lesser growth.

Rebecca West is one of the great observers and reporters of our time, and all her books are of unusual interest. *A Train of Powder* is composed of three long reports on Germany since the war, including the Nuremberg trial, and a case of lynching, a case of murder, and a case of treason. She has tried, not with complete success, to suggest that these events great and small are symptoms of the uneasy spirit of our times. Miss West can bite off more than most modern writers, but even she cannot always chew her huge, inassimilable masses of experience. Perhaps I wrong her; perhaps not she, but her publishers, would like us to accept this book as a unity. It is no such thing. The German pieces hang together; the other three are first-rate pieces of reporting about crime.

One of the best of Miss West's traits is that she makes no pretence of being fair; she does not, as so many reporters do, confine herself to what comes out in evidence; she makes her own decisions, depending on intuition, knowledge of life, and guesswork to aid her. Because she is a person of unusual gifts, these somewhat variable and dubious agents serve her admirably. Best of all in this excellent book I liked *The Better Mousetrap*, an account of a Foreign Office telegraphist named Marshall, who was caught selling government information to an officer of the Soviet Embassy. Here we see treason not in glowing colors, affecting big issues, but in the drab shades of an unsuccessful life, and dealing with matters which were not really of great importance. But it was treason all the same, and we learn much from this splendid investigation. If I should ever prove to be a criminal, I hope that my case might attract the attention of Miss West, for I know that she would

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explain me to the world in terms that I would consider fair and revelatory.

Not so much can be said for Montgomery Hyde, MP, who has written an odd book called *United In Crime*. He has some inconsistent views about crime; he would abolish capital punishment "except possibly for the crime of treason or espionage in time of war", which sounds like sheer romanticism. If it is wrong to hang a murderer, why is it right to hang a traitor? But Mr. Hyde is not a careful writer, and he can give us such thunderbolts of obviousness as, "The fact that the sugar was French, and the newspaper wrapping was also French, at first directed suspicions toward France".

But we can forgive him much for some of the information he imparts. He tells the story of the famous libel on King George V, in 1910, when it was declared in a paper called *The Liberator* that the King was married to a daughter of Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, and had set her aside to marry Princess Mary of Teck. Mr. Hyde also gives good reasons for believing that Jack the Ripper was George Chapman, born Severin Klosowski, who was hanged in 1903 for the murder of Maud Marsh. He had poisoned two other women as well, with antimony, which has the curious property of preserving dead bodies, and thus it was possible at his trial to bring forward evidence of three persons who had all died of poison given to them by the accused.

Jumbled and scrappy though Mr. Hyde's book is, it contains matter that is interesting to the student of crime, and his brief character sketches of Sir Travers Humphreys, Lord Simon, and some great advocates are illuminating.

In *Six Ventures in Villainy*, Jack Smith-Hughes continues the technique already illustrated in *Unfair Comment* and *Eight Studies in Justice* of re-stating and re-examining celebrated crimes of the past. He does not chew over again the villainies of the Victorian era as so many men who write such books are content to do, but goes back to the eighteenth century and the very early nineteenth for his material, and revives cases of great interest in a lively, objective and sometimes witty style.

Wainewright In Tasmania, by Robert Crossland—pp. 149 & excellent pictures—*Oxford* — $5.50.

Honours For Sale, by Gerald MacMillan —pp. 244 & illustrations — *British Books* —$3.50.

A Train Of Powder, by Rebecca West—pp. 310 — *Macmillan* — $4.25.

United In Crime, by Montgomery Hyde — pp. 191 & illustrations — *British Books* — $3.25.

Six Ventures In Villainy, by Jack Smith-Hughes — pp. 227 & illustrations—*British Books* — $3.25.

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Lighter Side

The Ball-and-Chain Test

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"(THE SPEAKER) told the delegates that in some firms wives are interviewed by the Company. In other cases, discreet inquiries are made among former employers, while still other companies have been known to hire private investigation agencies to check up.

" 'Companies are looking for wives who are ambitious for their husbands,' he said. 'Many likely executives are held back because of their wives.' " (From a report on the recent annual meeting of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, Toronto.)

Shortly after the above report appeared in the papers, the executive members of the International Socket Screw and Bolt Company held an emergency meeting. The meeting was called for the purpose of appointing, from half a dozen junior members of the firm, an executive to take charge of the new plant, opening in Popayan, Colombia. The President Mr. J. Edgar Axmann, was in the chair.

Mr. Axmann: Personally I would be in favor of Duxbury. I had dinner with the Duxburys recently and I was very favorably impressed with Mrs. Duxbury. Good looking, good dresser, good hostess. What do you think, Tutter?

Mr. Tutter: Well, J. E., I get a different report from our operator P. X., who covers the milk route for Reliable Investigations Agency. He says Mrs. Duxbury goes round most of the time wearing one of her husband's shirts and a pair of pants with paint on the seat. If that's the picture, we've got to ask ourselves how Duxbury is going to build up a market for socket screws in Popayan or anywhere else. My own choice would be Mrs. Armquist. Brunette, good mixer, golf handicap of nine.

Mr. Axmann: I'm afraid Armquist is out in any case. I happened to have lunch recently with Mrs. Armquist's local bank manager and he tells me she doesn't know a deposit slip from an overdraft. A wife like that could run an executive into a lot of trouble . . . You got any ideas, Tripper?

Tripper: We're sort of narrowing things down, aren't we? How about Mrs. Topping?

Mr. Axmann: Well, I don't know. She looks the nervous, highstrung type to me.

Tripper: That's all right, J. E. I checked on that with Dr. Slatter, her family physician. I've got the report right here. No record of serious illness. She had a virus infection in 1948, and a baby in 1950.

Mr. Brinker: Trouble is, she's the intellectual type. I took the trouble to investigate at the branch lending library, and do you know who her favorite author is? Kierkegaard. What do we want in an executive's wife—a lively girl and a good mixer or some still-life that sits round reading Kierkegaard?

Mr. Axmann: Well, that still leaves us Mrs. Dorking. She seems to be a smart, attractive type, full of ideas.

Mr. Tutter: Not very good ideas, I'm afraid. Bed-ticking slip covers on the living-room furniture.

Mr. Axmann: Well, gentlemen, that just leaves us Porter, who hasn't got a wife at all. What do you say, Brinker?

Mr. Brinker: It's just occurred to me, I know a girl who's exactly right every way. Young, smart, a born leader but a good mixer and sticks with the crowd. Wonderful hair, perfect teeth. Likes reading but prefers TV. Doesn't drink or smoke or chase men. Name's Sally.

Mr. Tutter (excitedly): Look, there's still a month before we have to open the Popayan plant. Couldn't we bring Porter and this Sally together?

Mr. Brinker: There's just one hitch. Sally's only ten years old.

Mr. Tutter (after a pause): Not very funny, Brinker.

Mr. Brinker: Well, what do you expect for $10,000? Grandma Moses?

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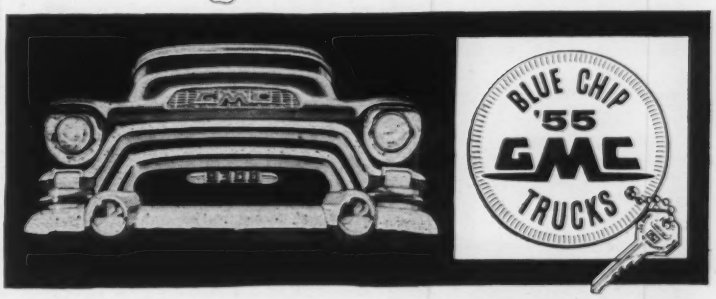

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Travel

Mexico in One Jump

by Earle Birney

No Canadian in possession of his senses and a little cash should fail to take an air holiday to Mexico. Even I, with no sure grasp of either, have done it. True, the return plane fare costs as much as a superior power mower, or an inferior television set; but the old hand job can last another summer, and the neighbor's living-room another year.

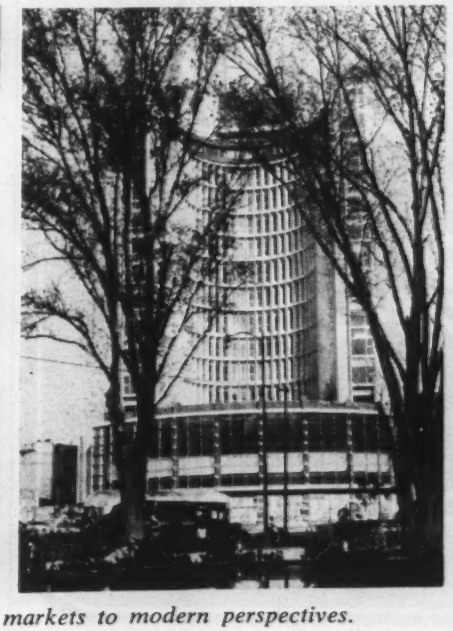
Time? It's not a factor. You and I and thousands of others have taken almost as long on a July Saturday to get from the humid streets of Toronto to the cottages of Muskoka, or from the malodorous docks of Vancouver to the mists and sand-fleas of one of the remoter Gulf Islands. A two-weeks' holiday with pay is no rarity to a Canadian, and it's now more than theoretically possible for him to spend twelve days of it in a country so excitingly different from his own that the effects, even if they include a temporary submission to the Aztec Curse (or Tourist Trots) will be warming for every one of his cold northern bones.

I felt mine thawing as soon as we rose out of Vancouver's airport at one o'clock in a raw windy morning in May. A half-hour later, a free martini and a club sandwich on my lap-tray, I was looking down from something approaching twenty-thousand feet on the little ruby and diamond light-grids of Washington towns, scattered over the jet of the night. I am incurably enchanted by these gaudy entertainments science has arranged for mid-twentieth-century man. Others may grow blasé or air-sick or sleepy or sunk in gloomy forebodings of an atomic wrath to come. In a plane I am happy, with or without a martini, content to stare down to the symmetrical star-clusters of towns, the yellow and white abstracts of villages, the arabesques of cross-roads, and all the other hieroglyphs that men are busy scribbling for a while over the black sands of time.

Eventually, of course, I stared myself to sleep; but the dawn woke me to a new movie, a complete change of show. It was a dawn burning white as sodium, cutting a gleaming quadrant out of the dark boil of clouds that rolled from our whirling propellers to infinity.

Later, as the sun rolled up and free, infinity defined itself. In the high air, a ragged skyscape coiled, still strangely fanned with light and darkness. Below, in the middle depths, an army of fat cloudlets, driven by the orders of some inaudible wind, slid endlessly toward and under us. Miles farther down, dry waves of desert mountains were taking shape, looking at this height like splayed mudbanks, until a set of oil tanks no bigger than a domino suddenly brought into perspective the hugeness of the land. It was eight hours since I had left Vancouver, and I was looking down on Mexico.

Considering this, I was diverted by a most trivial but irrepressible Canadian thought: I had leapt completely over the assembled United States of America—clean over two sets of customs officials, two bevies of immigration officers, and painlessly over a two-thousand-mile thickness of road-signs and super-speedways.



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Then there was more desert, and the tumbling mountains of San Luis Potosi, till over Hidalgo the villages returned, came faster, grew larger, and before I knew what was happening we were swooping down a wide valley with nothing less than Popocatepetl at the end of it, and a great brown waffle of a city spinning beneath us. Bright flat roofs, dark-centred by their hidden patios, the thin cubes of scattered skyscrapers, the embossed green shields of parks — and seconds later we were prone on the airport. It was shortly after noon, twelve hours out of Vancouver, and I was in Mexico City.

At least I was in her new International Airport, a building so palatial I had no doubt at once that I was in a foreign country. There was an atmosphere of comfort and good taste, air and flowers and leisure, which would reduce anything calling itself an airport in Canada to the category of a freight siding.

It was true that even here there lurked gentlemen of customs and immigration, whom I could not now escape. But they were indeed gentlemen. Though they opened my bags and gave them a ceremonial ruffle, an assistant at once repacked and strapped everything neat again. As for the immigration, once it was established that I was a mere suburban commuter, that I had not boarded this monster in Hong Kong two mornings ago, nor was intending to be in Lima by tomorrow's dawn, I was allowed to proceed through a wide blue-balconied room, where dark expectant faces had been peering through glass walls at the incoming passengers—and out into an incredibly different old New World.

Did I talk of two weeks in Mexico? Two minutes, if they are your first two, and you have vaulted here straight out of suburban Vancouver, are enough to make you glad you came. Driving from the airport with Mexican friends, I was at once in cobbled lanes rivered with a new humanity: bright-shirted boys careering on bicycles, balancing on their carriers great baskets of mangoes, braces of live ducks, or even a second boy; mahogany-footed pedlars swaying under three crates of foot-long radishes, or pushing a toppling barrow-load of Dobla Cola; yellow dilapidated buses backing down into traffic and starting a bedlam of horns; chickens swerving from the wheels of Cadillacs, spotted dogs chasing the chickens, half-naked children chasing the dogs. Then suddenly—wide beautiful boulevards, cardinals singing in the pepper trees, glass-sheathed skyscrapers gleaming under the high blue sky, the great flower-drenched square where once towered the pyramid temples of the Aztecs, the palace of Cortés. Mexico City. And beyond it, the whole fabulous land of our second-nearest neighbor, rolling east and west to our common oceans.

Gable and Dietrich: Durable and irreplaceable.

Films

Firmament of Fixed Stars

by Mary Lowrey Ross

A MOTION picture publicity director once told me that no film star could hope to hold public interest after seven years on the screen.

This was a good many years ago, at a time when Gary Cooper, Clark Gable, Joan Crawford, James Cagney and Marlene Dietrich were at the height of their screen careers. If the official pronouncement had been valid, and a screen star had actually the life-expectancy of a ballplayer, most of these luminaries would already have approached their peak, and many would have passed it. Instead they all emerged on a sunny plateau of success and popularity that promises to go on forever.

This continent is traditionally addicted to turning in new models for old at the first opportunity. If we make an exception in the case of screen stars it must be because (a) they are irreplaceable, or (b) they are durable beyond all ordinary computation.

Actually, they are both.

They don't grow old as the rest of us grow old. Quite apart from the special attentions they receive from the make-up and camera departments they have a special natural endowment: structurally they are built to last forever with reasonable care. So while the rest of the world ages they continue to enjoy an unblemished and apparently limitless maturity. The paunches and pouches, the fat and sagging tissues which afflict the rest of the human race are never allowed to accumulate on the superlative frames for which they were selected in the first place. The process may involve a life-time of discipline, but the stars are willing to accept it, since they recognize themselves as a public investment guaranteed to pay long-term dividends to the studio and themselves.

It takes the younger stars a long time to realize this, and some of them never realize it at all. "They won't diet," the head designer in one of the large studios once complained to me, "and they come in here, some of them, in shorts and sandals and no foundation garment, expecting to be fitted for costume drama."

The studios have infinite patience with their promising stars. They school them on the lot; train them, free of charge, in dancing, singing and dramatics; test them in bit parts, and open up the maximum opportunities for even the minimum talent. They act; in fact, as a powerful blend of doting mother and venture broker. Frequently the protégé-investment fails to respond to treatment. Occasionally he does, however, and a star is born. But no matter how brilliantly he may emerge, the fixed stars remain unperturbed in their own special firmament. They have nothing to fear from newcomers, because in their own fashion they are irreplaceable.

They are irreplaceable, because in each case they are sharply identified with certain unique qualities, so that in a medium where everything else — story, characterization, incident—is brought into flat con-

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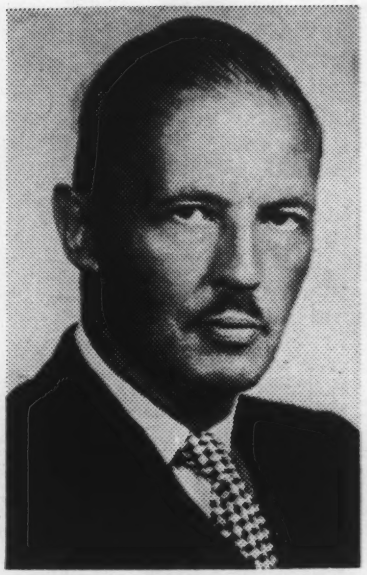
formity, the star himself stands out with brilliant salience. Thus over the years Clark Gable has come to represent virility, Humphrey Bogart toughness, Gary Cooper manly vigor, Charles Boyer charm, and James Stewart a blend of all these qualities, rather endearingly addled. In each case, the screen has seized on some natural endowment and built it up, identifying it over and over again with some heightening and intensifying role so that in the end the star emerges deified, many times larger than life and twice as supernatural.

Youth, good looks and talent are everywhere in Hollywood, but these agreeable qualities are never enough in themselves. If they were, a Tony Curtis or a Rory Calhoun would be as endlessly interesting as James Cagney, who has neither youth nor looks. Instead he has an energy that can fill the screen to bursting, a face and hands that can describe anything he needs to say, and a natural toughness and resilience that can absorb time, change and unpopular roles.

The studios themselves can find no better word for it than personality. Personality is the great preservative, since it won't wear out and can't be duplicated. If a screen star has it, and the physical endowment that goes with it, he doesn't need anything else. It isn't even necessary for him to act on any impressive scale. "I don't act. I just react," John Wayne has pointed out. His ability to react, always on his own simple uncompromising terms, has kept him a box-office favorite for years, immutably type-cast and content to stay that way.

In a sense every fixed star is type-cast. He may shift from loyal lover to heartless seducer, from outlaw to sheriff, from gangster to Mr. District Attorney. But as long as he doesn't betray the central quality — charm, energy, toughness or virility — which has made him what he is, the public will continue to take him to its heart, embracing Mr. Hyde as willingly as it does Dr. Jekyll.

Out of the Clouds, a British film, fairly swarms with people and stories — a romance between a beautiful Jewish girl (Margo Lorentz) and a young Jewish engineer headed for Palestine (David Knight); the problems of an aging operator (James Robertson Justice) and of a grounded pilot (Robert Beatty); the high-flying adventures of a BOAC Captain (Anthony Steele). The attention these assorted types get is largely perfunctory, however. Whenever he can snatch a moment, the director is back in the control room, or up in the clouds sweating before the instrument panel. The plane, that super-toy of the Twentieth Century, is always more fun to manipulate than the people it carries to their prefabricated destinies.



Mr. A. Bruce McLean, President of Master Film Studios Ltd., Calgary is pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. Charles Wrenshall as Manager of the Company. Mr. Wrenshall brings to the position many years of industrial executive experience.

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Tariffs and the Electrical Industry

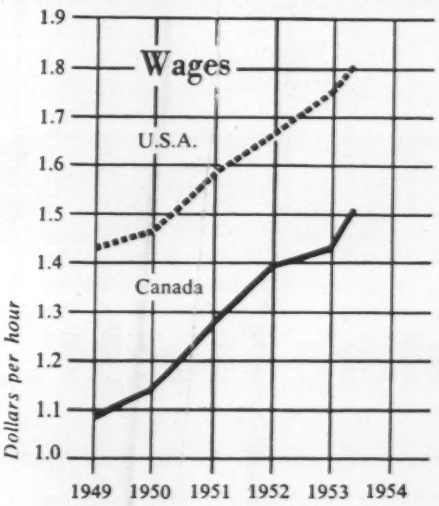
by C. L. Barber

In a recent address to the Canadian Electrical Association in Vancouver Professor C. L. Barber of the University of Manitoba, one of the co-authors of the Knox report on the Electrical Manufacturing industry, gave some of the highlights of recent developments in the industry. This article is his own summary of that speech.

WHEN I and my two colleagues, Professors Knox and Slater, set out to analyse recent developments in the electrical manufacturing industry we asked ourselves the following questions. What are the facts as to the recent rise in import competition, what has caused it, what effect is it having on the industry and what changes, if any, should be made in Canada's commercial policy in the light of this? Here in brief are our answers to these questions together with my own assessment of certain problems that should be of particular interest to electrical utilities.

Imports of electrical apparatus, including parts and components, now supply a larger share of the Canadian market for electrical goods than in any year since 1929. In 1953, about one out of every four dollars spent on electrical goods in Canada went towards the purchase of imports. Moreover, the rise in imports has been rapid in recent years. Since 1949, a year in which imports were sharply restricted by our dollar-saving quotas, one dollar of additional business out of every three has gone directly or indirectly to foreign suppliers.

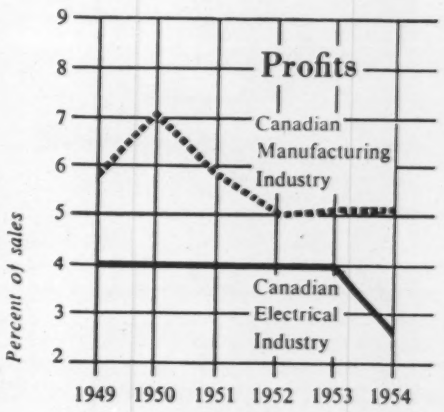
But the picture in the industry is far from uniform. For industrial control equipment, electric motors and switchgear the import share of the Canadian market is still lower than it was in 1929. In contrast imports of generators and instruments and meters now provide a larger share of the market than they did in 1929.



% of change, 1949-May 1954: Canada 38.7 U.S.A. 26.4

Our most important supplier by far is the United States. In 1953 she provided us with almost 90 per cent of our imports of electrical goods. The United Kingdom who contributed some 9 per cent of our total imports in 1953 is our only other important supplier. Competition from the United Kingdom is strongest in custom built equipment such as heavy generators, power transformers and telephone equipment, products for which lower labor costs give European producers an important advantage. Competition from the United States is strongest in standardized products that can be readily mass produced and in goods where style and advertising are important.

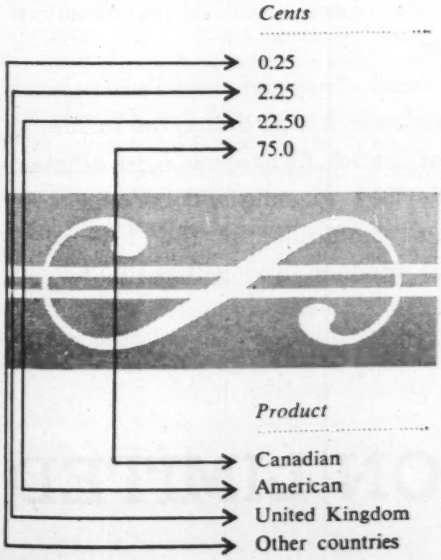
By 1954 the market showed signs of stabilizing and thus far in 1955 imports of electrical apparatus have provided about the same share of the total market as they did during the same period last year.

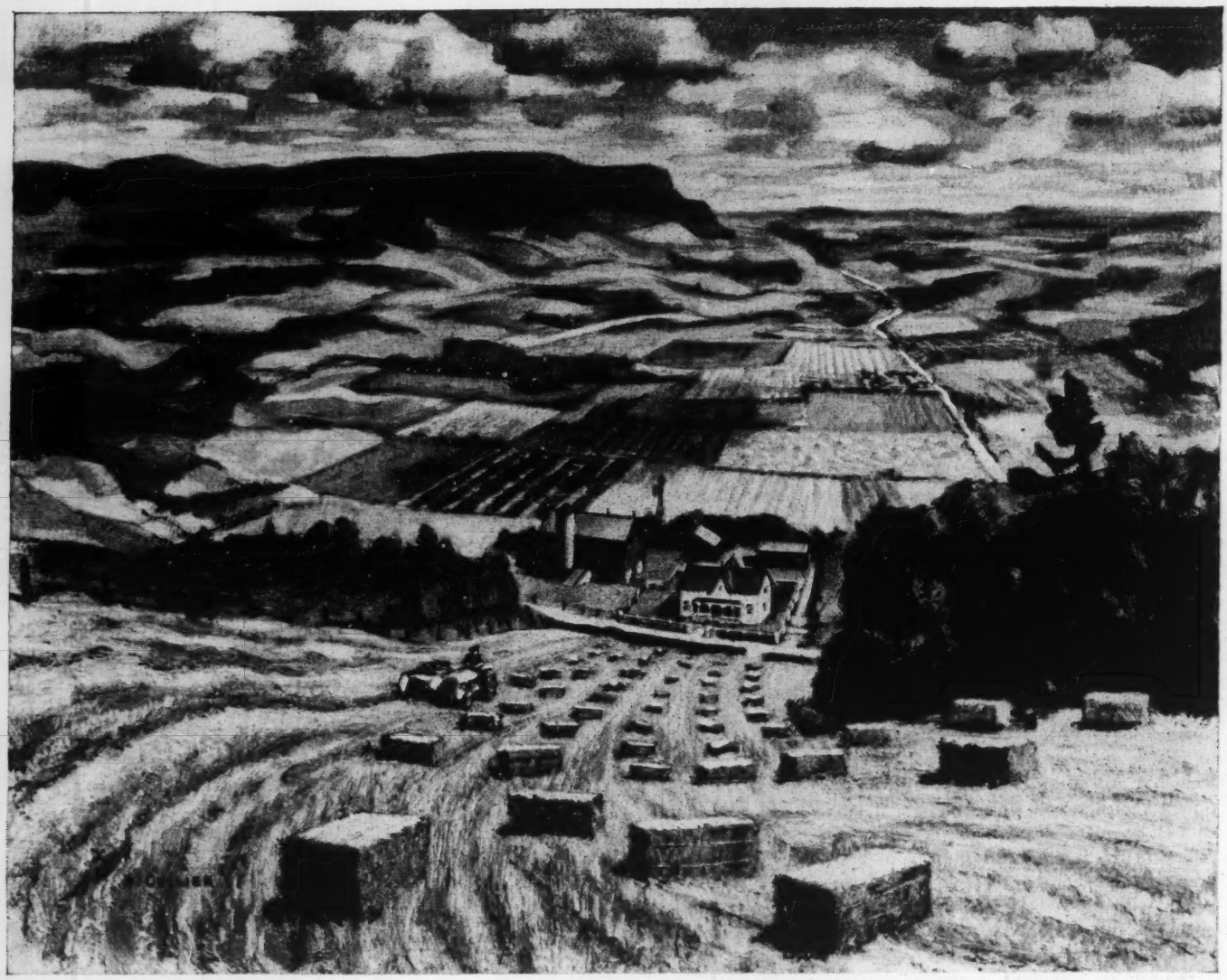


In seeking an explanation for this upsurge in imports manufacturers often think of tariff reductions as the primary cause of their troubles. We did not agree. While tariff changes have played some part in the increase in import competition they do not provide an adequate explanation of either its amount or its timing. Tariff reductions on electrical apparatus have not been out of line with those that have been made on many other manufactured goods. They have been of some importance for imports from the United States which until the reciprocal trade agreements of the thirties were subject to the rather high rates of our general tariff. But tariff changes provide no explanation at all for the increase in import competition from the United Kingdom. Tariff rates here are almost the same as they were in either 1929 or 1937.

The most important cause of the increased import competition from the United Kingdom is the currency devaluation carried out in 1949. Indeed, the extent to which the competitive power of the British manufacturer has been improved by this development is startling. By early 1954 the pound sterling was selling for about $2.75 in Canadian funds or for only 56 per cent of its value in 1938. Since the rise in average hourly earnings over this period was about the same in both countries, sterling devaluation has given the British manufacturer an important advan-

The Sales Dollar





Where Nature fought . . . *and lost!*

At the time of year when the wind plays gently across the yellowing fields, the farmlands are as peaceful as a happy dream.

But underneath the quiet surface of the country scene, a mighty struggle has been going on—a war against hail, rust, frost, drought and insects. Every year brings a new emergency, and the farmer must know where to turn, what measures to take, to keep the crops coming and the livestock fed.

During these periods of crisis, farm machinery is the farmer's best ally. He uses it to build irrigation ditches, spread fertilizer, and harvest crops before the frost arrives. With it he compresses hay into compact bales that can be stored out of the reach of the weather, kills weeds, and wages chemical warfare on insects.

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tage as far as wage costs are concerned. He can now cover the sterling equivalent of a Canadian dollar's worth of wage costs by receiving 56 Canadian cents. The Canadian manufacturer, assuming equal changes in productivity, must still get one dollar.

It must not be supposed that devaluation has enabled the British manufacturer to cut his prices by 56 per cent relative to those of his Canadian competitor. The benefits of devaluation do not extend to materials such as copper, lead and aluminum which the British manufacturer must buy at world market prices. They do not even apply to British-produced iron and steel, because the Canadian firm has the option of buying these materials from Britain. Despite these qualifications, the advantage derived is still large. For even if the benefits of devaluation in the above ratio (56¢ to $1) only apply to half of his total costs it still enables the British manufacturer to reduce his prices by 22 per cent relative to those of his Canadian competitor.

It is clear that, unlike a tariff change, the advantages of devaluation can be whittled away by increases in wage rates or by subsequent currency changes. But it is also clear that there have been long term changes in Britain's balance of payments that will force her to sell exports on more favorable terms than formerly for a long time to come. Yet it is doubtful whether the present degree of advantage British firms derive from devaluation will persist. Though economists are far from agreed on this question, I would guess that about half of the present advantage will disappear within the next five to ten years, but that a significant portion of it is likely to remain.

Recent changes in wage and exchange rates have also improved the position of the industry's U.S. competitors. Between 1949 and mid-1954 the average hourly earnings paid to workers in the Canadian electrical manufacturing industry increased about 39 per cent compared with only 26 per cent in the United States. Since changes in productivity in both countries have been similar in size, these increased wage costs must have seriously weakened the competitive position of Canadian electrical manufacturers. Moreover, their ability to compete with firms in the United States has been further impaired by the rise in the value of our dollar.

Any important decline in the inflow of American capital would lead to a fall in the value of our currency and this would ease the position of our manufacturers. On the other hand the completion and extension of important resource development projects should lead to a rising flow of exports of iron ore, aluminum and other products which would keep the Canadian dollar in keen demand. Thus the prospects for any slackening in the competition of American imports are not too bright.

In part, also, the recent increase in import competition must be regarded as the return of the import share of the market to more normal levels after a long period during which the Canadian industry has enjoyed to an unusual degree a reduction of import competition in the Canadian market. Shortages during the war and early post-war period and again after the outbreak of the Korean war have kept imports below their usual levels. The imports restrictions Canada imposed in 1947 had a similar effect from 1948 to 1950. Only when supply positions abroad began to ease after 1952 did imports begin to flow in their more usual volume.

Because of the extremely rapid growth in Canada's demand for electrical products, it has been possible to absorb this rising volume of imports without any overall reduction in Canadian output. This has not been true, however, for all sectors of the industry. Output of television equipment continued to expand even in 1954 when most Canadian manufacturing industries were suffering some declines in output. On the other hand, output of refrigerators began to fall as early as 1951. One effect of the import competition has been to reduce the prices and profit levels in many sectors of the industry. A survey by the Electrical Manufacturers' Association shows that the industry's profits after tax fell to 2.6 per cent of sales in 1954 compared with about 4 per cent in each of the preceding years. The reduction in prices and profit levels appears to have been most severe in the heavy apparatus sector where British and European competition has been most effective.

Despite these findings of increased import competition the Knox report did not recommend any increased tariff protection for the industry. In fact, it argued that Canada should continue with other countries a program of gradual tariff reductions. Only in this way can the western world achieve the economic strength and efficiency it needs in the world of the cold war. But where individual firms or sectors of the electrical manufacturing industry were experiencing difficulty in adjusting to the increase in import competition it recommended that, for the present, the government should go slow on further tariff reductions.

Immediate tariff reductions might still be justified on products where these adjustment problems were small or nonexistent. For the most severely affected sectors of the industry the Knox report recommended a wait-and-see policy. Many of the firms affected are large and have good research and engineering facilities at their disposal. In a rapidly growing market they may be able to survive and prosper even in the face of the severe competition that European firms now offer.

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Dividend No. 272

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of THIRTY-SEVEN AND ONE-HALF CENTS per share upon the outstanding capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter payable at the bank and its branches on and after THURSDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1955, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30TH DAY OF JULY, 1955, shares not fully paid for by the 1ST DAY OF MAY, 1955 to rank for the purpose of the said dividend to the extent of the payments made on the said shares and from the dates of the respective payments.

By Order of the Board.

T. H. ATKINSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., July 12, 1955.

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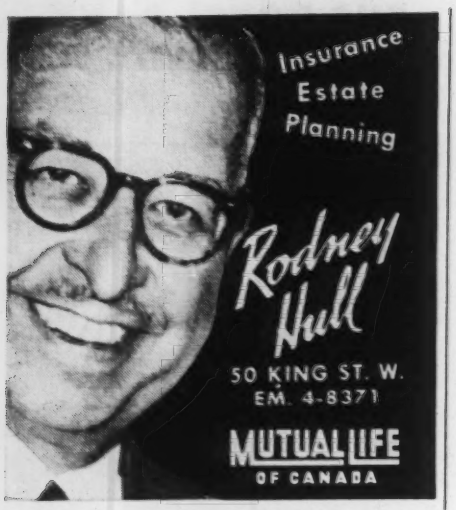

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The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.

Frank Hay,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Toronto, July 26, 1955.

Gold & Dross

Dominion Bridge

I have been a shareholder of Dominion Bridge for some time and would appreciate your comment on the advisability of holding the stock for a capital gain.—M. E. C., London, Ont.

FEW companies are so well situated to benefit from the growth in the Canadian economy, for which prospects are so bright. An expanding population and its increasing urbanization provide the background most suitable for companies like Dominion Bridge.

It manufactures and erects steel, iron and aluminum bridges, cranes, marine boilers, steam turbines and structural steel, being especially strong in the latter department. Through subsidiaries and controlled operations, it makes paper-making and hydraulic machines and hydro-electric machinery as well as heavy foundry machines, brass and iron castings, tractor parts, mining, elevating and oil well equipment.

As the tempo of Canada's building construction indicates, the volume of new contracts has improved this year and larger amounts of work have been offered. The company showed a lower operating profit in 1954, owing to competition, but it is significant that it is still winning awards for the larger jobs in the structural field, in which it is the pace-setter.

Algoma Steel

I have been thinking of buying Algoma Steel, which is said to be the lowest-cost steel producer around the Great Lakes, but hesitate since it does not pay a dividend although I could afford to sacrifice immediate income for the sake of future appreciation. Do you think it will sell higher?—C.F.W., Stratford, Ont.

WHILE no one can say what market valuation the investing public will put upon a given situation, Algoma Steel has worked itself into an exceptional position to participate in the growth of the Canadian economy.

Its achieving of the lowest production costs of any steel maker around the Great Lakes—and this might be held to mean in North America—is largely the result of a policy of putting earnings back into improvement and expansion. While its 20-year history has yet to see a dividend paid, the company has in the last five years plowed back some $83 million, the equivalent of $58 a share of stock. And even after this disbursement, it had at the end of 1954 some $16.5 million in security holdings, equal to $11.50 a share of stock outstanding, plus other net liquids of $20 million, or about $14 a share. Thus, improvements and liquids alone add up to more than recent market prices for the shares.

Assets, of course, are only good in relation to earning ability and, in the case of Algoma, earning power is impressive. Based on operating results of the past few years and the existing tempo of the Canadian steel industry, Algoma should show an operating profit of $12 to $15 a share this year. A "cash flow" of these proportions superimposed on a strong financial position normally results in handsome dividends. However, since Algoma directors have preferred a policy of expansion in the past to the exclusion of dividends, the shareholder may have to be patient for a while longer.

No discussion of Algoma is complete without reference to its ownership of its own sources of iron ore and the strategic location of its plant in relation to the steel markets of North America. The company is an exporter of steel shapes to the U.S., while one of the factors that is believed to have resulted in the decision of German pipe interests to establish a plant beside Algoma's primary steel mill is that Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. is accessible by water to a number of markets. The German plant will have a capacity of 225,000 tons a year, which is an impressive proportion of Algoma's 1.2 million-ton annual ingot-making capacity.

Algoma may or may not pay an early dividend but it is apparent that a capacity to distribute cash on a substantial scale has been built up. Not the least intriguing of the possibilities is that some American company will buy it as the vehicle for Canadian operations, with substantial benefits to Algoma shareholders.

Barvue

Barvue Mines is currently selling at $1.50 a share notwithstanding having an operating profit of 88 cents a share in 1954. What is the explanation of this apparently low price and should I buy some here?—F. S., Montreal.

BARVUE has been working on a premium contract entered into when zinc was 17.50 cents a pound, but this contract terminates this fall and the company will then have to sell any production on the open market, now 12.50 cents a pound.

Even if able in 1955 to measure up to last year's performance (operating profit $2,646,258), Barvue's prospects would still be somewhat obscure. It reached production as a result of borrowing $7 million, but outlay for mill and development exceeded estimates by some $4 million. Its financial position at the end of 1954 com-

prised current assets of $848,311 against current liabilities of $4,787,275 and long term debts of $2,917,500. Outstanding were 3,205,560 shares.

Mining is now by open pit with relatively favorable costs but as this method does not permit a selection of grade, slightly more than 3 per cent contained zinc. The management is considering a move to underground mining when the present contract expires and this would increase costs but permit selective mining or the taking of higher grade sections. The decision will reflect the probable economics of such an operation and the chances would be improved by a firming in the price of zinc.

Hugh Pam

I purchased 2,000 Hugh Pam at 35 cents and would like to know if I should sell and take my loss or hold.—H. N., Windsor, Ont.

CONDITIONS have been very difficult for gold mines and it is not easy at this time to see any alleviation. The rising trend of costs, superimposed on a fixed price for the product, has closed many mines. That Hugh Pam has been able to continue in operation speaks volumes for it. It is located in Porcupine where mines go deep and while, so far, there is no suggestion that Hugh Pam is another McIntyre, something has to be allowed for its location.

In Brief

I have a hot tip on Dunvegan. Is it any good?—C.B., Trenton, Ont.

Dunvegan's current hopes are tied to drilling a lithium prospect, and any answer to your question would require a machine for seeing under the ground.

What about Macdonald Mines, so widely recommended a few years back?—W.V., Oshawa, Ont.

Possibilities are largely dependent upon the success of the Noranda project for treating pyritic zinc ores from the western section of the Macdonald property.

What are the chances of Great Sweet Grass Oils?—B.I., Willowdale, Ont.

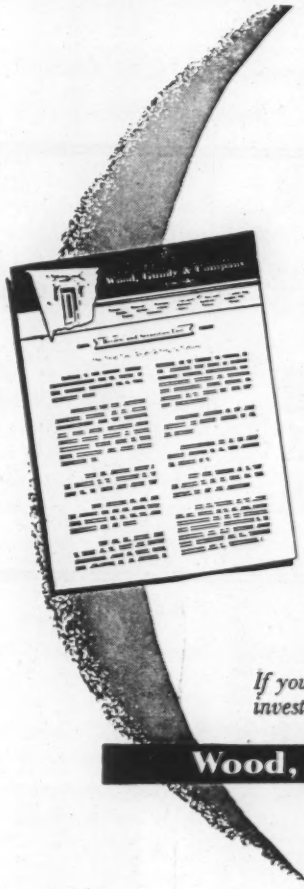
About as speculative as most companies in its price category.

Will Kirkland Townsite ever become a mine?—J.D., Vancouver, BC.

Probably not on its own account, although there is some chance of its being worked from an adjoining property.

Has Zenmac given its zinc ground back to the moose?—J.H., Stouffville, Ont.

Zenmac retains its original zinc prospect at Duck Lake, Ont., although recent activities have emphasized uranium hopes at Blind River.



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Chess Problem

by 'Centaur'

COLLATION of the different examples of Rook sacrifices to the black King in two-movers can be greatly facilitated by comparison of the powerful white Queen when present. The Queen may guard a maximum of five squares in the King's field. Over 60 years ago B. G. Laws furnished the daintiest example with a single guard. Here the sacrifice is a triple one, with model mates following:

White: K on KKt1; Q on KKt8; R on K7; Kts on QB4 and Q3; Ps on QR4, QKt6 and KB6. Black: K on QB3; B on KR6; Kts on QR1 and QKt1; P on KKt7. Mate in two. 1.R-Q7.

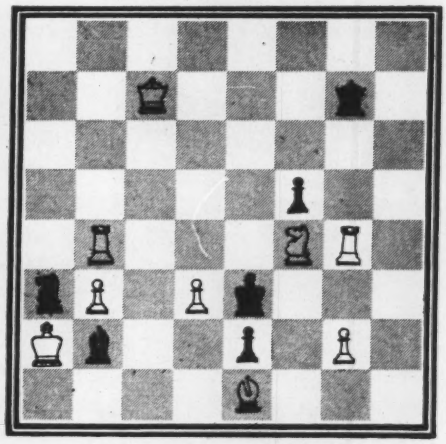
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 122.

1.R-B5, KxKt; 2. Q-Q5ch, etc. 1.R-B5, Kt-B3; 2.Q-B7ch, etc. 1.R-B5, Kt-B2; 2.Kt-Kt7, etc. 1.R-B5, Kt-Kt2; 2.Kt.-B4, etc.

This beautiful miniature presents chameleon echo mates in the first two variations.

PROBLEM NO. 123, by 'Centaur'.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in two.

Well, Whadda Ya Know?

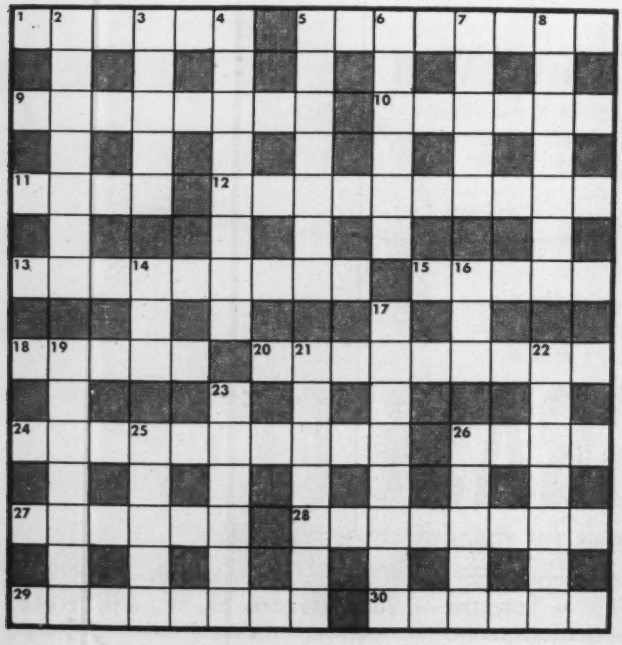
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

Across

1. See 26A
5. Morgan died without a doctor? That's the stuff! (8)
9. This, where Nero was concerned, was playing with fire. (8)
10. See 22
11. See 23
12. Guiding quality of a tug-boat, at times? (10)
13. She supports herself on her tips, as it were, at the theatre. (3, 6)
15. Sir Edward is no longer a guardian, it appears. (5)
18. They present a most unusual appearance. (5)
20. But this bus can't be going where it says it is. The map, perhaps has erred, by the sound of it. (9)
24. They give the jelly a nippy flavor, no doubt. (10)
26, 1. He lacked courage after Christmas, having made a show of 29, 5D. (4, 6)
27. Place in Capri, ministering to Francesca? (6)
28. It's forbidden to let a revision into list. (8)
29, 5D. 1955 certainly is for one Oscar winner. (4,4,2,5)
30. Don't wait to be victor! (6)

Down

2. River where I croon over nothing. (7)
3. Capital without a garden? On the contrary! (5)
4. In the chair it's the peculiar grind that makes one ill inside. (8)
5. See 29
6. It's so boring for 4! (6)
7. There's no set-up for them. (5)
8. Bill must be, to reach the high 7. (7)
14. Madam! First, part up or you'll get it in the end. (3)
16. Land on it, but it isn't Chile! (3)
17. Weapon for a bad-tempered lover? (8)
19. This ran to discolor. (7)
21. A horse's attendant has a change of heart, and gives it the gun, no doubt! (7)
22, 10. Choose, perhaps, or turn and move it over in current production. (7-6)
23, 11. The tree is, in 6. (6, 4)
25. What happiness to be Master of the Queen's Music! (5)
26. Half of London goes to New York to get it. (5)



SOLUTION TO LAST PUZZLE

Across

1. Behind the times
10. See 29
11. Tilts
12. Direct
13. Meantime
15. Madison
16. Stamens
17. Revived
20. Accuser
24. Lonesome
26. Sylvan
28. Avast
29 and 10. Chapter of accidents
30. Eyebrow pencils

Down

2. Encored
3. Indicts
4. Dine
5. Haste
6. Titania
7. Malaise
8. Systems
9. Tandem
14. Enid
16. Stay
17. Release
18. Vantage
19. Visitor
21. Cryptic
22. Several
23. Run off
25. Macaw
27. Lace

(371)

Insurance

Hazards of Hosts

by William Sclater

TO THE insurance underwriter, concerned with social responsibilities, there is a vast potential of liability in the business of eating, when it is considered from the viewpoint of proprietors of public eating establishments.

It is believed there are at least 1,923 ways in which such proprietors may become liable, in the normal course of business, to legal action being brought against them by their customers, and the number rises regularly with new claims.

One incident which could have made headlines and resulted in high-bracket damages occurred in a Toronto hotel when a Hollywood starlet nibbled on a roll and complained that it was gritty. It was found to contain some tiny bits of glass. The girl suffered no ill effects, fortunately, and the manager was able to pacify her. Under different circumstances, the hotel would have had a whopping bill to pay.

Food spoilage and food poisoning are often sources of claims. In such cases the hazard faced by the proprietor is the liability to the public for the products he serves but this is not the only liability. There is also a liability for hazards incidental to the premises.

Ice forming on the sidewalk from leakage of water from drains, pipes or gutters is part of the outside risk of doing business from premises open to the public. Overhanging signs that may fall down are another source of potential trouble. So are basement elevators which open up onto the sidewalk. The municipality allows them but only when the user signs a "hold harmless" agreement, which exonerates the municipality from any consequences of the hazard that has been created.

There are indoor hazards. For example, an elderly lady went to a restaurant with some friends. Having been there before she knew where the washroom was, but the stairway was ill-lighted, narrow and dingy and ended on a raised wooden platform which was some inches above the level of the basement floor and also the same color. She fell, injuring her hip.

The restaurant proprietor protested liability and she took legal action. Not only did she collect medical and hospital expenses but $1,500 to boot. From now on that proprietor will study local building bylaws with more care.

In another case a young woman slipped and fell on the terrazzo floor of an impressive-looking new restaurant, injuring her ankle. She was in hospital for ten days and then convalescent at home, unable to

work for two months. The award for damages, against the restaurant proprietor, was $2,000 for that simple slip.

Two men, seeking entrance to a dine-and-dance spot, were confronted by an obdurate doorman who refused them admittance on several counts. He said they were drunk; that they were violating a house rule by arriving unaccompanied by ladies; and that one of the men, known to be a troublesome character when in liquor, was, by order from the management, never to be admitted in these circumstances.

The men refused to go along with the doorman's decision and endeavored to enter the establishment. They were ejected from the premises by force.

One of the men concerned then took legal action against the proprietor of the place, alleging, among other things, the use of more violence than was required to eject him. He claimed $3,000 damages and the judge agreed with him.

In all such cases, before legal liability can be proved, the existence of negligence, whether in the use of undue force for ejection or failure to provide safe passage to the washroom, must be established. In these matters the classification of people who enter a restaurant is of interest also for they are either "invitees", "licensees" or "trespassers".

All customers are classed as "invitees" because they are there at the expressed invitation of the restaurant or store. The proprietor is expected to exercise reasonable normal care to protect them from injury.

"Licensees" are people who enter the premises on business of their own. Salesmen are in this category. So are personal friends paying a visit. They are not the responsibility of the proprietor in the sense that his customers are, though you cannot dig holes for them to fall into and not be liable.

"Trespassers" are people who enter your premises without invitation or permission and for them you are not responsible, unless they are children to whom the law of trespass does not apply. If you leave an entry open and a meat-grinder uncovered and ready to use, you will most certainly be liable if a child slips inside and hurts himself while playing with the grinder.

To protect the proprietors against their liabilities to the public and to their employees, certain forms of insurance have been devised. Employers' Liability covers the liability to employees for bodily injury apart from that imposed by Workmen's Compensation Laws. Defective food which causes people to suffer from food poisoning is protected against by Products Liability Insurance. The liability for accident on premises both inside and out is protected against by Premises Liability. These forms may be written under a policy of Comprehensive Public Liability.

Who's Who in Business

Fascinated by the Job

by John Wilcock

ATOP the headquarters of Colgate-Palmolive International Inc., in industrial Jersey City, NJ, sits the world's largest clock, carrying its message not only to 12,000 employees of the American company but to millions of New Yorkers who can study the time from its 20-foot-long hands clear across the Hudson River.

The clock displays only Eastern Daylight Time — a single-minded partisanship of which Colgate-Palmolive International's president, Ralph A. Hart, would never be guilty. What time is it in London? In India? In Australia? The clock doesn't say, but for Ralph Hart, who has headed subsidiary companies in each of these places — and half a dozen others — since joining Colgate 23 years ago, it would take only a few simple calculations to come up with the answer.

Ralph A. Hart

It would be difficult, in fact, to think of anybody more suitable to head Colgate-Palmolive International's worldwide chain of 29 separate companies (including the Canadian operation), five manufacturing plants, 11,000 employees and the more than 300 different soap, chemical and cosmetic items they produce.

The biggest single item on the corporate mind of any company of this size is how sales may be increased and here, too, the worldwide firm has an excellent man at the helm. Almost since the days when he first left his father's ranch in Bache, Alberta (they'd moved there from his hometown of Boise, Idaho, when he was 17) Ralph Hart has been a salesman. He tried banking for a brief spell (with the old Union Bank, later absorbed by the Royal Bank of Canada), but, "the opportunities didn't seem to come fast enough".

So he began to sell L. C. Smith typewriters and office equipment, did so well at it that within a year or two he had taken over the agency for all of northern Saskatchewan. Next he felt compelled to conquer the East and he took a salesman's job with Colgate's Canadian company in Hamilton, Ontario.

His ascent in the company has been rapid. He became successively, Ontario District Manager, General Sales Manager and Vice-President of the Canadian company, following which he served as Managing Director of Colgate-Palmolive in India and Australia. For the past two years he has been Vice-President of Colgate-Palmolive International, in charge of European sales and advertising. He has recently been elected Vice-President of the United States company, as well as top executive of the international company.

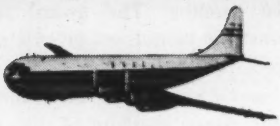
He likes to think that his rise was due to *interest* rather than sheer ambition. He has a theory about work which goes something like this:

"If you're not fascinated by your job so that you get more pleasure from it than from anything else you can think of — then you shouldn't be doing that job in the first place."

Of course it means that if you like the job you are doing, then you won't mind if you have to work harder, longer and later than your competitors — something the new Colgate International's president has practised all his working life. His advice to salesmen today is, "Use up lots of shoe leather. If you make more calls than anyone else and you have any intelligence at all, you can't fail to do better than they do."

Married with two daughters (Wilma Louise, who is married to a doctor in Winnipeg and Jacqueline Gay, who is at college in the U.S.), 51-year-old Ralph Hart finds little time for either family life or relaxation these days (the nearest he gets to his old love, golf, is wearing a silver putter on his tie). Since being appointed president of the international company last month he's been busy tidying up his desk preparatory to taking off for a fast tour of the company's world-wide markets —Canada included.

What time is it in London? In India? In Australia? In Paris? And in Toronto? Ralph Hart will know soon—he'll be there.



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A Matter of Tradition

by Emily Gould

THE ancient and colorful handicrafts of the Ukraine will never become lost or go unappreciated if Mrs. G. E. Dragan of Saskatoon can prevent it. Mrs. Dragan, an attractive, black-haired, blue-eyed matron, is determined to keep alive an interest in the handiwork of her ancestors and preserve authentic specimens of it for generations to come.

National president of the Handicraft and Museum Committee of the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada, Mrs. Dragan was one of the organizers of the original museum now located in the P. Mohyla Institute in Saskatoon with branches in Winnipeg, Toronto and Edmonton and prospects of one in Vancouver.

It is little wonder that this energetic doctor's wife has made Ukrainian work her hobby for her grandparents were among the first six couples to enter Canada from the Ukraine back in 1892. In fact, her grandfather, Nicholas Tychkowski, was the first Ukrainian farmer to hold title to land in Canada. While she was born and educated in Edmonton, she has made Saskatoon her home since she was married.

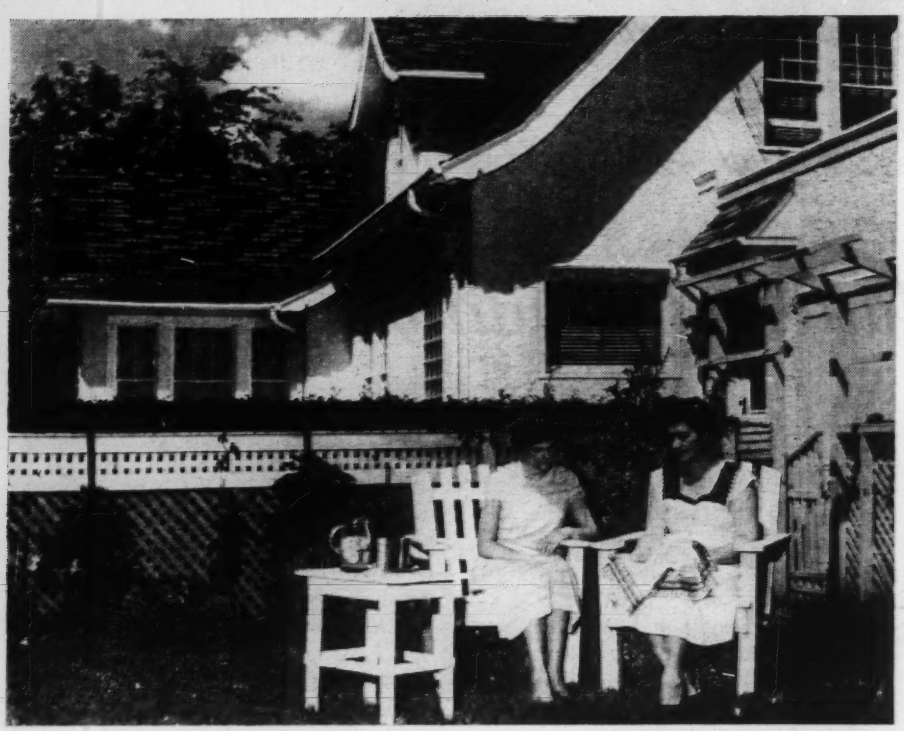
Mrs. Dragan says she was never actually encouraged, as a girl, to carry on the traditional needlework of her people, but she does remember winning a prize for decorating an Easter egg when she was in her early teens. That may have been the incentive that sparked her future pastime, a pastime that has become almost a full-time job.

She began to realize that the second and third generation Ukrainian folk were quickly adopting Canadian customs and she feared the native crafts of their forefathers would soon disappear. These crafts were distinctive and reflected the history of a colorful but oftimes troubled land. She was on the national executive of the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada when, in 1936, the members began gathering pieces of embroidery, the patterns of which were traditional to the various provinces of the Ukraine, to form the nucleus of a collection for a museum.

It was not until 1941 that enough had been collected to declare the museum officially open. The searching and collecting has continued and today the museum has a comprehensive display of needlework, woodwork, ceramics and national costumes. One of the largest sections is devoted to patterns—copies of old embroidery designs found only in the Ukraine. Many of these had been handed down from mother to daughter; some appeared in old books cherished by people unwilling to part with them.

Mrs. Dragan was determined to have every authentic Ukrainian pattern she could find. She took up photography; borrowed these books, photographed the old designs, enlarged the pictures and prepar-

Mrs. G. E. Dragan, wife of a Saskatoon doctor, is proud of the heritage of fine handwork (such as is seen here in the yoke of her dress), which her Ukrainian ancestors brought to Canada and is determined to keep the old arts alive. She has made a comprehensive collection of authentic patterns.



Mrs. Dragan and her daughter Sonia. Below: This room contains ecclesiastical pictures and cushions she embroidered and a collection of decorated Easter eggs.

ed them for publication in a Ukrainian magazine. In every issue, for five years now, one of these almost extinct patterns has appeared. It has meant long hours in the dark room at Mrs. Dragan's home but it is the sort of work she likes to do.

She has also learned to weave with the hope that some day she may master the intricate set-up of Ukrainian weaving which appears more complicated than the ordinary type. At present she is content to develop original pictures of Ukrainian figures in native dress. These are done in embroidery, and look like petit point with tiny figures in bold costumes and quaint thatched-roofed cottages or cathedrals in the background.

Mrs. Dragan lives in an attractive tree-shaded home which contains many beautiful pieces of Ukrainian art. She has shown excellent taste in combining it with the modern décor. There are framed clusters of decorative Easter eggs, table mats of the prized Nyzyka and cross-stitch in rich shades and on one wall hangs a hand-carved wooden plate elaborately inlaid with beads and mother of pearl. This inlay work is a craft which had all but disap-

Mrs. M. Dobrowolsky (left) and Mrs. Dragan wear typical costumes at a display in the National Ukrainian Handicraft Museum in Saskatoon. Mrs. Dragan, who was one of its organizers, is president of the museum committee.

peared but Mrs. Dragan was delighted to hear that a man in Edmonton was reviving it and had organized a class.

There are 80,000 Ukrainian folk in Saskatchewan, the third largest ethnic group in the province. Thousands more are scattered throughout Canada. "Most of us in Canada are aware of the variety of peoples who have made their home here," says Mrs. Dragan, "yet few realize how important it is that all of us should learn more about the rest of us. We are deeply concerned that Canada as a nation should be rich, powerful, united and progressive. Canada has rich cultural resources and one of our greatest problems is to develop and to direct these forces to best advantage. We do not always agree as to what method to follow, especially in view of the modern psychological approach that there is no such thing as a standard or average individual. This applies with equal force to the various national groups we have in Canada. Sometimes we get impatient and wish to mold everyone into the same pattern."

Though national groups in Canada might sometimes appear clannish, this so-called clannishness was merely the logical and natural expression of socialized activity, she thought. Life did not exist in a vacuum nor was an individual complete in himself. He had to be attached to some social group where he could find his fullest expression and make his greatest contribution.

To further mutual understanding, Mrs. Dragan believes all Canadians should acquaint themselves with the origin, historical development and cultural achievement of the racial groups that make up Canada's population. There is no reason, she contends, why some of the music, literature, art and handicraft of each cultural group should not be incorporated into the school curricula, thus making available to all Canadian children something of the background and heritage of their neighbors and fellow citizens.

Though Mrs. Dragan is firmly Canadian, taking a definite part in community life, she and her family observe Ukrainian holidays and carry on many of the traditions of the past. "We must never forget our background," she says in her low, pleasant voice. She fears that much of the creative inspiration that had been so strong in the Ukraine is being destroyed.

For relaxation Mrs. Dragan loves to read, particularly books on world affairs and the political history of countries like India and China.

She has three children, a grown-up son and daughter and a nine-year-old boy. She is a member of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, vice-president of the Saskatoon Ukrainian Women's Association besides being national president of the museum committee, and secretary of the Saskatoon Council of Women. Until recently she was on the provincial executive of the Home and School Association and for ten years served on the board of the Saskatoon Children's Aid Society.

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65-2

Letters

Health Organizations

Your attempt, in a leading editorial, to discredit the great work being done in the field of health by voluntary organizations, is unworthy. Many responsible persons have given of their time, money and ability to help roll back the barriers of fear and ignorance about disease in the mind of the public. The fight against disease takes money, it takes expensive research and it takes public enlightenment. Governments cannot undertake such a task alone, and the major part of the battle is being carried on by the voluntary organizations. The work of the Cancer Society alone is enough to shame you into an apology for your attack. This Society has been responsible for a vast amount of research work and for thousands of people living with knowledge and renewed happiness instead of with consuming fear, tragedy and pain . . .

REGINA — EVAN HALBORD

Editor's note: No attempt was made to discredit the voluntary organizations, whose good intentions were acknowledged. What was suggested in the editorial was that some effort be made to assess the relative importance of these organizations, their influence on medical research and the effect of their publicity campaigns on public attitudes towards medicine.

National Anthem

. . ."God save the Queen" is Canada's anthem of prayer for the Queen of Canada and I submit it is fitting and proper that any loyal subject should sing it as such. In no other part of our family of nations is such quibbling on this matter. Why? Is it not obvious that our education and immigration need overhauling? No government can offer a big enough monetary lure to result in any national hymn or song or anthem; that can only come from the impulse of a truly loving and patriotic heart.

VANCOUVER — ROSS COMYN

Insurance

George M. Bowman says mixing life insurance and savings "simply cannot be done". Mr. Bowman's point of view would not seem to be borne out by the facts. For the average Canadian, by far the most sastisfactory way of making sure that his dependants are taken care of if he dies and at the same time setting aside something for his own old age is for him to combine protection and savings and buy "permanent" insurance.

"Permanent" insurance is unlike "term" insurance, which seems to be favored by Mr. Bowman, in that it does not leave provision for old age to chance. Experience shows that there are few people who are capable of planning, and sticking to, a savings program throughout their working lifetime. In addition, few of us are investment experts and most of us cannot hope to match the performance, in good times and in bad, of the life insurance companies in obtaining satisfactory investment returns without capital losses . . .

TORONTO — R. CAMERON

British Politics

Permit me to support the comments of your correspondent, Mr. E. J. Weber, re the virulent article by Beverley Nichols on the recent General Election in Britain.

Nichols' statement that: "Labour was defeated, and that for at least another five years our affairs would be in the hands of sane and honest men", is an insult to the 12,400,000 electors who voted for the Labour Party . . .

I wonder if Mr. Nichols ever heard of the utterly rotten political atmosphere under that Tory of Tories, Lord Derby, when, on June 13, 1868, Charles Bradlaugh, fighting a lone battle for Freedom of the Press, forced capitulation on Derby's legal henchmen, including the then Attorney General, Sir John Karslake?

Or has Nichols ever heard of a politician by the name of Sir R. N. Fowler, great churchman and upholder of political purity, who, in March, 1887, was exposed in the House by Bradlaugh as an unscrupulous grafter and exponent of political bribery? As an Alderman of the City of London, Fowler used the city funds "To be corruptly used for the purpose of influencing the decisions of the House", a charge that was proved to the hilt . . .

MONTREAL — J. NAPIER

Editor's note: Mr. Nichols undoubtedly has heard about Lord Derby and Sir R. N. Fowler. Anyone who has listened to a single Socialist orator in Britain could scarcely not have heard about them. They are the prize Socialist exhibits of the political immorality of Tories. Mr. Nichols, however, was giving his personal view of more recent political events in Britain.

Fluoridation

. . . To those of our citizens who have small children, the question of fluoridation is a matter of great magnitude and people who know the value of water so treated would like to live in a locality where their children would receive this benefit. While we wait, our children are developing twice as many decayed teeth as they otherwise would.

It is advocated that about one to one and a half parts of fluoride per million be added to our drinking water. There is much more than that in many of our foodstuffs. In tea, for instance, there is from 30 to 60 parts per million and many adults drink far more tea than water, yet we do not hear of any campaign to prohibit tea drinking. One prominent scientist has stated that in 600 years there might be enough fluoride stored up in the human body to show faint suspicions of mild osteosclerosis. Who expects to live that long? . . .

WINNIPEG — M. H. GARVIN, DDS

Liberace in a Bag

I have just read your article on "What Price Glory", in which appears an item on Mr. Liberace and Florian Zabach. The latter, I have neither seen nor heard, but if Mr. Garner fancies he has finished his paragraph in a flourish of frolicsome wit, I would beg to say that the idea of tieing two human beings together in a sack and allowing them to scratch each other to death fills me with revulsion! . . .

LONDON, ONT. — KRIS CHURCHWARD

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SATURDAY NIGHT
ESTABLISHED 1887
VOL. 70, NO. 38 — WHOLE NO. 3242

PICTURE CREDITS: Page 1, Canadian Army; Page 3, Turofsky, McKague; Page 4, Globe & Mail; Page 5, The Bettmann Archive; Page 7, Ashley & Crippen; Page 11, Nakash; Page 14, Camera Press; Page 18, Oxford; Page 19, Baron; Page 27, Miller; Page 29, Paramount, MGM; Page 36, Noel Rube; Pages 39, 40, 41, Munro Murray, Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.

ANSWER TO PUZZLER

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